MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR A SOCIETY OF FARMERS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET.....WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

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AGRICULTURE.

DORKING FOWL.

Mr. C. N. Bement, of New York, in his book on Poultry, gives a description of the Dorking fowl, which is quite a favorite in England, and he thinks it a valuable variety. It takes its name from a town in the county of Surrey where the breed is supposed to have originated, and where they are to be found in great plenty and perfection.

He says, they have been but little known, and have been scarce in this country till within a few years. Dr. E. Wight of Boston imported some in 1839. A. B. Allen, of Buffalo, F. Rotch, of Otsego, and a Mr. Chapman, of New York, imported some in 1841—3. Individuals also, of this breed, have occasionally been brought by vessels that have taken out others in exchange.

We are not able to say whether the Dorking fowl will prove better for laying than our smaller kinds. If dealers in eggs would make a difference between large and small eggs we should have greater inducements to improve the size of them.

TREATMENT OF POULTRY.

Never give them warm or hot food, which causes them to become crop bound. Hemp and buckwheat, or wheat occasionally, are good stimulants.

So far as food is concerned, every farmer's wife throughout the country knows what is proper. One great danger arises from their voracity of appetite inducing them to eat too much of food too nutricious for their delicate digestive organs, whereby they become sickly, or what is commonly called crop bound. Simple as the remedy for this evil may appear, it is somewhat difficult to put in practice where large numbers are fed together.

As regards attention to cleanliness, and their other common wants, such as regularity of feeding, and an abundant supply of pure water, nothing need be said; they can scarcely live, certainly not flourish, without these necessary requirements being strictly attended to.

Under, however, the best management, and the greatest precautions used against their various ailments, many will perish. It is a truth, however, that almost *all* the diseases of poultry arise from atmospheric causes.

With respect to medical treatment, applied to the diseases of poultry, but little regarding its efficacy is known. The nostrums and mode of treatment adopted throughout the country, together with the greater part of what has been written upon the subject, is a farrago of nonsense and absurdity.—of shelter, warmth, food, and cleanliness, congenial to their habits will not preserve them in health, but little reliance can be placed upon medicine.

Great care is necessary to protect poultry from the ravages of the skunk, the muskrat, the fox, and other animals, who possess a taste so refined as to prefer chicken to coarser food. And to insure complete success on a large scale, suitable buildings should be provided.

A close room, which should be made to exclude the wintry frosts, and also admit the balmy breeze of summer, should be provided for the machines, and should be kept as an eccalcobion hall. From this hall passages should lead to other rooms less light and substantial, and many of them provided with roosts. As the birds grow they should by degrees be moved along, until after six weeks, or thereabouts, they will have an open yard with roosting places under a shed. In this manner, by keeping them in flocks of one or two hundred, and changing their roosting places frequently, by keeping them clean, &c., there will be no difficulty in raising any number per annum, provided no old fowls are kept on the premises. With suitable conveniences there will be less trouble in raising one hundred thousand a year, than in raising one hundred without them.

To a successful rearing, therefore, of a large number of birds by artificial means, the only required essentials are, a sufficient number of these machines; suitable buildings; warmth and protection from dampness; proper food; and a careful attention to cleanliness in other respects. An establishment so constructed and so conducted can not fail to pay an immense profit to its proprietor.

The best food for chickens until three or four days old is eggs, either stale or fresh, boiled hard and cut into very small pieces. After which, meal wet up, and hommony dry. As they grow older, the food should be varied, and they should have more or less green food, like lettuce, cabbage, endive, &c., chopped fine, and mixed with their meal; and loppered milk and bonny-clabber is most excellent. Cold boiled potatoes, fresh meat, crusts of bread soaked, and many other things usually thrown to the pigs, are excellent and profitable food for all kinds of gallinaceous fowl. [Mickle's Treatise on Poultry.

☞ The machine here referred to is the eccalcobion, which has been contrived to hatch eggs by the hundred. It has been exhibited in Boston recently and will hatch eggs by artificial heat, but farmers in general will prefer to let the hens take their own course to warm the egg and bring the chick to life.

When only a dozen or twenty fowls are kept it is important to change the roosters or the hens every year. Those who have tried this are satisfied that they rear better chickens by crossing the breed than by keeping but one family.

What is said here of the importance of furnishing drink for fowls is not sufficiently attended to.—In winter they are very often cut short. In summer you will see them among the high grass sipping the dew. When they are fed with mashed food, as dough and potatoes, they require less drink.—When they live on dry grain they require drink.—[Ed.

FIRE BLIGHT IN TREES.

The Rev. H. W. Beecher has delivered an address before the Indiana Horticultural Society in which he endeavors to account for the cause of what is usually called "fire blight" in trees. He endeavors to show that Dr. Harris, the Hon. John Lowell, Professor Peck, and others, labored under a mistake in supposing that a worm called the *Scolytus Pyri* was the cause of the blight in pear trees.

Mr. Beecher has written ably and ingeniously on the subject, and has shown that orchards in the west are swept off when there is no appearance of worms in the *alburnum* or *sapwood*.

His address is long, but the conclusion is that the blight is caused by sudden changes of the air in autumn, congealing the sap before it has come to maturity in the tree He adduces evidence enough to show that this may be the cause in many instances. We have suffered here from the same cause particularly in the winter of 1831—2 when many apple orchards were ruined. Mr. Lowell himself was the first to notice the destruction caused by the sudden congelation of the sap after a warm autumn and a rank growth, and he made public his discovery, in the N. England Farmer, before the public were aware that their trees were injured.

The mortality thus occasioned, however, should not be confounded with the blight which happened in other years and from other causes. It is certain that pear trees, and, as we have before informed our readers, apple trees, are destroyed by the *Scolytus Pyri*, which girdles the limb under the bark. Mr. Beecher does not disprove this and he cannot controvert it. When we find the limb girdled, and catch the trespasser in the very act, we are not bound to go farther for a cause, for we all know that a tree or a limb that has been girdled has received a death wound and cannot be expected to live more than one year longer.

From the remarks of Mr. Beecher, trees seem to suffer more in Ohio and in Indiana from the sudden change to cold weather—from the sudden freezing or conpissation of the sap—than they have done in N. England. As a remedy for the evil, or rather as a preventive, Mr. Beecher advises to set trees where they will put out early in spring and be able to mature their sap in due season before the cold weather overtakes them.

This is good advice, and we hope that those who are setting orchards will take it into consideration. It is well known that trees flourish better and endure longer on hilly grounds than on level plains; particularly low plains. On low intervals trees will often grow rapidly for a time and then die in middle age. They often die suddenly.

Now trees in low grounds are more likely to continue their growth late in the season than trees on side hills, and on dry grounds. The water should never stand about fruit trees. Water in low grounds may cause a second and late growth which will expose the sap to be arrested by the cold of winter before it has come to maturity, or been converted to sapwood.

CRIBBING OF HORSES. Mr. David Osgood of Medford states that his horse has been troubled by a complaint that is called *cribbing* or *windsucking* The horse would seize hold of the crib with his teeth and fill himself with wind. Mr. Osgood has relieved his horse by buckling a strap tight around the neck under the chin, while he is in the stall. He takes this off while working him.

Will some of our farriers let us know more about this complaint called cribbing. Mr. Amos Brackett of Framingham will do us a favor by a communication on this subject.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NIGHT FEEDING.

MR. EDITOR,—Being one of your many readers, I take the liberty to respond to your questions on "night feeding" in the Ploughman of Nov. 30. Hope others may do the same if they please.

Question First. "Is it proper to disturb cattle that have not labored through the day, by giving them food late at night?" I think it is not. It does not appear to be sound practice to rouse cattle from slumber late at night in order to feed them, if it be possible to attend to their comfort and wants at an earlier hour. A cow differs from the horse, in that she can masticate and swallow her supper much quicker, leaving a part to the after performance of rumination. Comparatively speaking she can eat her meal nearly as quick as a man; so that she may swallow her supper early—which she will never fail to do if left to go to bed early. Let the cow be early to bed and early to rise; that is, feed them early at night and in the morning. So our "notion" runs.

Question Second. "If it is proper to wake up cattle late at night and give them food, is it not equally proper to wake up pigs that are fatting and to feed them in the night?" Yes, no doubt, and the whole posse of domestic animals that may chance to inhabit the farm yard. If it is proper in the one case, it must also be in the other. But such a practice does not prevail. It is the custom with our best farmers, so far as my knowledge extends, to feed cattle early at night and early in the morning; and to be regular as possible in quantity and quality of the food given—not a *feast* to-day and a *fast* to-morrow. And they should also be fed statedly—punctually as possible.

Much more might be said on this subject, if necessary. It is presumed no labored argument is required to settle this point. If it is healthy for man to take his supper early and to go early to bed and rise with the sun or before, it must also be equally so for cattle. If any one has aught to say to the contrary let us hear him.

The reflecting, prudent farmer looks daily to the health and comfort of all his domestic animals—sees that each has its due portion of keep in due season. A beast that is worth keeping at all is worth keeping well.

What a noble sight to look upon, is a good smooth haired stock of cattle—happy in themselves, being well and duly supplied with all the necessary means of health and comfort!

Respectfully, B. F. W.

Butters Vale, Dec. 27, 1844.

FANCY MANURES.

Mr. Editor,—Dear Sir,—Having been a subscriber to the Ploughman from its commencement, I have derived much information from the able and practical manner in which it has been conducted. It has afforded me great pleasure to notice the improvements in the science of agriculture and horticulture which have been there recorded from year to year, up to the present time. Among these improvements, perhaps none are greater than those which have been made in the preparation and use of compost manure, and in the discovery of a very concentrated manure called Guano, respecting which much has recently been said in *some* of the agricultural papers, and which was, on its introduction, offered for sale at $500 per load or ton, or twenty-five cents per lb.

In one of the agricultural papers published in Boston, one great advantage in using this manure was stated to be, "that a man of ordinary bodily strength would be able to place a bag of it on his shoulder, march with it to the field, and manure an acre of ground in less than a day." This, in agriculture, must be of great moment. But notwithstanding all the discoveries and improvements, heretofore made in agriculture, they are probably perfectly insignificant in comparison with what may soon be known.

I have been greatly surprised that while so much has been said in relation to the virtues of guano, as a fertilizing manure, no one seems to know or say anything of a species of sea-bird called *Deville*, said to frequent some desolate islands in the neighborhood of the arctic circle, and to feed on a species of fish similar in some respects to the electric eel, the manure of which, in consequence of this pungent food, would exert *a real living* influence on vegetation, similar to that which a galvanic battery appears to exert on the defunct animal economy, and would, therefore, be as much more efficacious than guano, as that is more than common barn-yard manure.

The quantity, even where this strange variety of bird most resorts, is not large. It is said not to make a deposit but once in three hundred and sixty-five days and six hours, just at the time when at the north pole when the sun is seen sweeping a circle in the horizon, with only his semi-diameter in view. The effluvia arising from it at that time, is fatal to the olfactory nerve of man. No attempt should be made, therefore, to obtain it till about thirty days after the vernal equinox, viz., about the time that the sun enters the sign Taurus.

It has been said that guano emits a scent perceptible to those passing in vessels at a distance of fourteen miles from the islands, from whence it is obtained. But this new fertilizer probably would be perceptible at a distance of more than a hundred leagues. It is supposed by some that the gasses evolved by the exposure of this manure to atmospheric air, is the cause of those tremendous coruscations of light in the north, which sometimes so alarm old ladies in this latitude. Indeed, this supposition is quite as rational as the theory stated by the Hon. F. B., when a few years since he astonished an audience at the Masonic Temple in Boston, by declaring that the Aurora Borealis is caused by the reflection of volcanic mountains in high north latitudes, when every one knows that it is the effects of electricity.

A probable reason why this most fertilizing manure is so little known, is, that most navigators avoid the resorts of this terrible bird, as a too near approach at certain seasons might prove fatal.

This awful bird seems to be nature's grand laboratory of ammonia; and if a specimen of this remarkable manure can be obtained, we trust that a sample of it will be immediately transmitted to Mr. Teschemacher, for his inspection, who undoubtedly will analyze it, as he has repeatedly that of guano, and will kindly give to the public his views of its merits, as compared with guano.

Could a quantity of it be obtained, it would probably sell at a very high price, and be eagerly inquired for by amateur horticulturists, and especially by the cultivators of morus multicaulis and Roban potatoes. J. N.

☞ When our humorous correspondent has examined specimens of his electric manure, he will oblige by sending us a sample of it. We authorize him to send either by the first balloon that passes, or by any carrier pigeon that will oblige us by a friendly call. [Editor.

ATTEMPT TO PUT SALT INTO THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Message at the opening of the session is fleeing so rapidly to oblivion, that it seems an act of charity to rescue some portion of it, for a time, at least, from utter forgetfulness. It would have given us pleasure to find something in it so meritorious as to deserve this distinction—something so excellent in matter and manner, that it could be singled out and held up in our pages to the confusion of Mr. Tyler's foes. Not being able to find anything of this sort in the message, and yet willing to do our part towards keeping alive a portion of it, we have concluded to link a part of a paragraph with the history of the time. In this way they will, perhaps, float on together for a brief space. Accordingly, we put in juxtaposition the following:

"A controlling majority of the People, and a large majority of the States, have declared in favor of immediate annexation. Instructions have thus come up to both Houses of Congress from their respective constituents in terms the most emphatic. It is the will of both the people and States, that Texas shall be annexed to the Union promptly and immediately." [President's Message.

THE POPULAR VOTE. The official returns of the Presidential election, from all the States except Arkansas, have been received. The aggregate vote is over 2,700,000. Including 25,000 majority in South Carolina, which is considered a fair estimate, as, out of 55,000 votes, the Whig party proper polled but 3,054 at the late election, Polk has 1,372,164, Clay 1,310,611, Birney 61,069, making Polk's majority over both candidates 484. [Albany Argus.

The "controlling majority" "the most emphatic terms," "the will," amount to *an excess of one vote in over* 5,000! And this declaration is made in the very teeth of the fact, that a highly respectable portion of the supporters of Mr. Polk have openly declared themselves opposed to his views on the subject of Texas, while according with him in every other respect.

We have always regarded an appeal to the People by the Executive in his official communications with Congress not only as unconstitutional, but as *revolutionary*. The people and States choose Representatives to make laws, which he is to execute. The theory (and it is a sound one) is, that they are acting for and by the people, and that there is no third power or party between the two. The Representatives come from the people when they enter on the work of legislation, and return to them when it is over. To place any other power between them even for the purpose of communication is highly anti-republican and dangerous. To make the Executive this power is approaching as near a *one-man* or despotic authority as the forms of our government admit.

But if the people are so precious in his eyes, and his yearnings towards them so inexpressible, that he cannot through fear of mistake trust them to convey their own will to their own Representatives, let him at least interpret that will fairly. If the *vox populi* is to him the *vox dei*, and he constitute himself the priest to communicate it, let him give forth truly the sound that he hears from behind the altar.

Was this done in the late Message?

"The question of annexation has been presented nakedly to their consideration." Be it so. All then in the State of New York who voted for Mr. Polk voted for Annexation—all who voted for Mr. Clay or Mr. Birney voted against it. The two latter jointly have a majority of several thousand over the former. Consequently, the vote of New York, (if we go back to the people, as Mr. Tyler recommends,) is an Anti-Annexation Vote, and her thirty-six electors who turned the scale in favor of Mr. Polk ought to be counted against annexation! If this question was "nakedly" before the people of New York, and the vote of the people is taken as the test, Mr. Polk was elected by the casting vote (as it may be termed) of an anti-annexation State. Has the oracle of "the People's Will" referred to with so much *unction* by the self-constituted Priest, been rightly interpreted? Is the practice itself of the interpretation of that Will by *authority* an improvement on the Constitution!

☞ The above is from the Weekly Mirror, N. York;—its opinion of Mr. Tyler, who has forfeited the confidence of both the great political parties of the country, differs but little from our own.

We know of no very good reason why Mr. Tyler, who was never cut out nor made up for the first office in the United States, should *assume* powers which were never granted and which have not been assumed by Presidents in former days who were *elected* to that office, and did not come in by succession or by juxta-position.

We think it not very modest for any President, and least of all for one who could not obtain, with all his efforts, a single electoral vote from any quarter of the country, to undertake to dictate to the representatives of the people and tell them what the people demanded. Who made him a spokesman to construe the voice of the people in the late election?

We see that a number of little papers are now setting up the cry that *the people* have decided in favor of immediate annexation of Texas, slaves and all. But we can see no foundation for such assumption. We are confident that not a voter in ten in this part of the country would wish for Texas without a provision that slavery should in time be abolished there. It would be well to send on numerous petitions to Congress to remind that body that Texas is not wanted, incumbered with slavery—to remind Members that when we purchase, at the North, we want a title clear of all incumbrances. [Editor.

ESSEX COUNTY.

In a late paper we said something on the character of our State, and the privileges enjoyed by those who remain here on their native soil, to cherish her manufactures, improve her agriculture, and enjoy her institutions. Justice requires that we now say a few words with regard to our own county.

Probably no portion of Massachusetts of the same extent, has furnished more emigrants to settle abroad in the different States than the county of Essex. So great was the emigration that in the opinion of good judges there had been little if any increase of inhabitants for 60 years, prior to 1820.

The innumerable cellars and remains of chimneys now standing in the remote parts of almost every town, whose firesides had become extinct, compared with any increase which had then taken place in our towns and villages, go far to prove the population of this county was then rather declining than increasing.

Few manufactories had sprung up among us, except those strictly domestic. Many had settled on the poorer lands, from which the rich valley of the Connecticut, and the still richer lands of the West, had tempted them to remove; their farms were sold out to become pastures to their more prosperous neighbors, and the houses were pulled down that the rich farmer might not be encumbered by the vicinity of some poor family, who from that time would naturally become their only tenants. It would be truly surprising to any one not acquainted with the fact, to go over our back grounds and witness the numerous deserted locations which were once the abode of happy families, now desolate, and many of them actually buried in now grown forests.

The building of a new house was an important event in a town or neighborhood, and marked the year in which it took place. The houses were of course ancient, and almost all unpainted, and the painting white of the window frames and sashes of a certain house in Rowley, now Georgetown, was spoken of by a neighbor as marking the pride and aspiring disposition of the owner, who was frequently dignified by them with the title of "Prince."

About 1820, a new spirit came over the State county, and from that time many more have come into the county than have left it. Under the Tariff of 1816 and '24, manufactories sprang up in every quarter. Our villages have increased—new buildings have risen, and any town or parish which does not add a half dozen dwellings a year to their accommodation, is quite left behind its neighbors.

Since that time more than 200 houses have been built in Haverhill, Georgetown and Andover, 100 in Bradford, and a proportionate number in Topsfield, West Newbury and other towns in this part of the county, while the extraordinary increase of business in Lynn, Danvers, and other southern towns in the county, fully sustains their part of the statement.

The population of the county in 1790 was 57,918—in 1840 it was 94,987, and the business of the county has increased in a much larger ratio.

It is but truth and justice to say, (and no one who has ever traveled or resided abroad will deny it,) that a community possessing more ample means of rational enjoyment does not exist. The distinction of rich and poor, so far as the full enjoyment of the necessaries of life are concerned, are absolutely unknown, unless in a few rare instances of intemperance, idleness and vice. Our facilities for business are great, by navigable rivers, and two railroads across the whole width of the county, and our agriculture, though much improved, is still capable of yielding double or treble what it now does, of the necessaries of life.

But we should still do injustice to the county if we did not call attention to the surpassing beauty of that part of it watered by the Merrimack.

After a course of 150 miles, and draining at least 6000 square miles, including the finest lake in New England,—after tumbling over innumerable falls, and moving *more* machinery than ANY OTHER RIVER IN THE WORLD, it here expands into a broad, navigable river, with its fringed banks and swelling heights, never exceeded by the

Banks and Braes of Bonny Doon.

The river, after meeting the tide 18 miles from its mouth, is about 50 rods wide. The tide flows from 4 to 6 feet at the bridges between Haverhill and Bradford, offering facilities for a business much greater than has ever yet floated on its waters.

Much of the soil along its banks in this county is of the finest quality. The intervale or alluvial soil, according to the analysis of Professor Hitchcock, is almost precisely similar to the rich prairies of Illinois, and 100 bushels of Indian corn, and 40 bushels of rye to the acre, have rewarded a high state of cultivation, while its commanding eminences cannot be exceeded in beauty of prospect, by any county seats in the Commonwealth, as may be seen by the Thurston farm, now Mr. Howe's, in Bradford; the Dalton farm, now Dr. Robinson's, in West Newbury. Mr. Perry's Hill, in Bradford, and the Powder House Hill, in Haverhill, may also be mentioned as spots, a view from which would pay a Bostonian for a trip to the White Mountains. [Haverhill Gazette.

☞ Essex county has very superior advantages for business, and we have no doubt the younger portion of its population would fare better to remain and swell the population of the county than by emigrating to a wild country.

There are excellent tracts of land in this county, particularly on the banks of the beautiful Merrimack, where a great abundance may be grown at little cost. The great trouble at present is, *the low prices of farm produce;* and to seek a remedy for this by settling on new lands, is like checking excessive importations by reducing the duties on imported goods.

When Gen. Washington was in New England he expressed his admiration of the beautiful prospects from the high grounds in Essex county.

By the *Thurston farm* the Gazette intends, we presume, the one formerly owned by *Mr. Silsbee*, formerly one of our Senators in Congress. Mr. Howe has lately purchased it, and we trust will manage it well. The *Dalton farm*, now Dr. Robinson's, has a splendid location on the banks of the Merrimack, and the soil is not only strong and good but it is easily tilled, and the whole lies in as compact form as 138 acres can do.

The *falls* between Andover and Methuen must be exceedingly valuable, and within a few months we have learned that extensive mills are to be erected here. These falls are nearer to the Capital than the Lowell Falls are and nothing seems to be lacking to build up another market here for farmers' produce. [Editor.

PLYMOUTH CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PEMIUMS

Awarded by the Committee on Improvements at the Agricultural Exhibition at Bridgewater, Sept. 25, 1844.

To Mrs. Harriet Washburn, Kingston, best carpeting,		$4,00
Mrs. David Torrey, S. Scituate,	2d do,	3,00
" Hannah Sampson, Duxbury,	3d do,	2,00
" Hannah McLauthlen, Kingston,	4th do,	1,50
" Mercy Thompson, Halifax,	5th do,	1,00
" Jarvis Barrill, W. Bridgewater,	6th do,	75
" Sarah Foster, Kingston, best stair carpet,		2,00
" Stephen Harlow, Middleborough,	2d do,	1,00
" George Leonard, Rochester, best hearth rug,		3,00
" John Alden, Middleboro',	2d do,	2,50
" Helen Cobb, Hanson,	3d do,	2,00
" Harriet S. Torrey, E. Bridgewater,	4th do,	1,50
" Zaddock Thompson, Halifax,	5th do,	1,00
" Hannah Forbes, Bridgewater, best wool flannel,		2,00
" Zephaniah Fobes,	3o, 2d do,	1,00
" Betsey D. Alden,	do, 3d do,	50
" Laurana W. Fobes,	do, cotton and wool do,	1,50
" Thomas Alden,	do, next best do,	1,00
" Keziah Conant,	do, next do, do,	75
" Susan S. Alden, Middleboro', best pr blankets,		2,00
" Horace W. Hill, Bridgewater,	2d do,	1,50
" Ephraim Tilson,	do, 3d do,	1,00
" Olive Conant,	do, 4th do,	75
" Ebenezer Pratt,	do, best wool coverlet,	2,00
" Bethia A. Holmes,	do, 2d do,	1,50
" Olive Harlow, Duxbury,	2d do,	1,00
" Sally Simmons,	do, 4th do,	75
" Eunice Jacobs, Hanover,	bed quit,	2,50
Miss Rebecca Carpenter,	2d do,	2,00
Mrs. Lydia Paine, Halifax,	3d do,	1,50
" Nehemiah White, E. Bridgewater,	4th do,	1,00
Ladies' Sewing Circle, Plymouth,	5th do,	1,00
Mrs. Martha Vaughn, E. Bridgewater, counterpane,		2,50
Miss Elvira Thompson, Middlebor',	2d do,	2,00
Mrs. Harriet S. Torrey, E. Bridgewater,	3d do,	1,50
" Bradford Harlow, Middleboro',	4th do,	1,00
" Bethia A. Holmes, Bridgewater, linen table cloths,		1,50
" Olive Conant,	do, 2d do,	1,00
" Rachel Jacobs, Hanover,	3d do,	75
" Sarah Foster, Kingston,	4th do,	50
" Bethia A. Holmes, Bridgewater, diaper towels,		1,50
" Sarah Wilder, Hanover,	next best,	1,00
" Abigail Alden, Bridgewater, best wool cloth,		3,00
" George Wilbar,	do, next best,	2,00
" Stafford Sturtevant, Halifax, best wool yarn,		1,00
" Sarah Foster, Kingston,	next do,	25
" Hannah Robinson, Bridgewater, best wool hose,		1,00
" Sophia Sampson, Pembroke,	2d do,	75
" Abigail W. Clifford, Bridgewater,	3d do,	50
" Hannah Packard,	do 4th do,	50
Miss Catharine Bonney, Pembroke, best worsted hose,		1,00
Mrs. Sarah D. French, Kingston,	2d do	75
" Eunice Jacobs, Scituate,	3d do	50
" Salome Washburn, Bridgewater, best linen hose,		1,00
" Lydia D. Allen,	E. do next do	50
" Dion Bryant, Bridgewater, black silk hose		1,00
Miss Julia A. Collamore, Pembroke, best cotton hose		1,00
" Mary L. Bates, Bridgewater	next do	50
Mrs. Hannah Reed, E. Bridgewater	next do	53
" John Alden, Middleborough, best wool seat,		1,50
" Solomon Ager, E. Bridgewater	next do	1,00
J. L. Scott, Hanover	best calf boots	2,00
Charles S. Clapp, S. Abington	next best do	1,00
Nathan Willis, E. Bridgewater,	next do	50
E. C. Stilwell, E. Bridgewater, a valise		1,00
Benj. G. Stoddard, N. do sample of brushes		5,00
Edward Willis, Ringston, sample of soap		1,00
Burt & March, Hingham, sample of blacking		50

MORTON EDDY, Chairman.

[Plym. Memorial.

SHEEP FROM VERMONT.

We are pleased to see the care and attention which some of our flockmasters give to their sheep, notwithstanding the obstacles, both physical and otherwise, which are continually arising in the way of improvement and profit. We took pains, the other day, to *pay our respects* to some young Vermonters, from the flocks of Mr. Jewett and others, of Weybridge and vicinity, (Vt.) A company was formed last Spring, consisting of Messrs. E. Wood and N. Foster of Winthrop, Moses Taber of Vassalboro', and Geo. Williamson of Pittson, all careful and experienced woolgrowers in Kennebec, for the purpose of obtaining some of the stock of the famous Paular buck, "Fortune," which is owned by Mr. Jewett, and which is represented to be a full blood Paular Merino, weighing 140 lbs., and shearing, at his third fleece, *thirteen and a quarter pounds.* There is no mistake about them in point of form and good qualities of the fleece, and there cannot be a doubt that the flocks of these farmers who have thus been at the trouble and expense to obtain so good a train of blood for crossing with them, will ere long receive a decided improvement in health, form and staple. They have a few bucks and ewes to dispose of, and we think those who wish to avoid breeding in and in too much, would do well to obtain some of them. The Vermonters, or many of them, have pursued the the business of woolgrowing much more systematically than it has been done (with few exceptions) in Maine. The consequence is, better flocks. We go too much by impulse. Looking for *present* profit, rather than *permanent* profit, the sheep interest rises and falls like fancy stocks in the markets. On this principle there can be nothing like improvement, or even a desire of improvement among our flock masters.

To-day wool is brisk, and prospects are bright for the future, and all hands rush for an increase of their flocks. Anything and everything is bought and turned in helter-skelter, to improve or degenerate, as the case may be.

To-morrow there is a flurry in the political world—wool falls, and away go the flocks. Full as much anxiety is manifested to get rid of them as there was to obtain them. How is it possible for a sheep to improve? Were it not for a very few and considerate flockmasters in our State, the sheep of Maine would all go back again to the old Mouflon or Argali stock, such as it was before they were domesticated. We hope there will be more common sense manifested by our farmers in future, and that a more uniform and consistent course will be pursued in regard to rearing and improving our sheep. [Maine Farmer.

HOW THE PEOPLE RULE. The editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman knows a thing or two about politics. He's been there and seen it all. When a ruler is to be made in the shape of a President, Governor or Representative, he says the way is this: "Notice is given that a caucus is to be held on a certain day in a shire town, and all the little towns are invited to send delegates to the central caucus. Then sub-caucuses are held to appoint delegates; half a dozen chaps assemble and choose one of their number to attend at the shire town; he carries with him a certificate, from *the presiding officer*, of his election as a delegate, and he is received and acts. A nomination thus made in binding on the party, and we betide the politician who dares disobey." "Them's um," friend Buckminster, and *hum's* up and dressed *first*, carries the day, and that's the way the people rule. [Maine Farmer.

VALUE OF HENS IN A GARDEN. At a late meeting of the New York Farmer's Club, Mr. Smyth, the projector of the Atlantic Steam Navigation Company, said that he had in England trained two hens to destroy the insects in his garden, with great success.—He would let the hens into the garden early in the morning, and as they had finished their work, call them off to feed them, and then keep them away until the next morning, when they would be hungry. He was now engaged in training a regiment of hens to destroy the insects in a field of corn belonging to his nephew. [American Farmer.

SULPHURIC ACID AS A MANURE. It is stated in the French journals, that a *quart* of sulphuric acid—or oil of vitrol, as it is more commonly called—diluted in 250 gallons of water and sprinkled over an acre of meadow, will have as beneficial an effect in promoting the growth of the grass as a dressing of 300 pounds of Plaster. It is further stated that it may be applied either in a dry or wet season, the state of the weather not affecting the operation. [Ibid.

SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURE. *Valuable product of Cotton.*—Mr. Archibald Seabrook of Edisto Island, raised 5440 lbs of Sea Island Cotton in the seed, from 8 acres, and it is computed that this cotton when ginned will realize in money in Charleston, $95 to the acre. The cotton is represented of superior quality; but superior or otherwise, the product per acre is such as should satisfy the bump of acquisitiveness of any planter in the country. The land, as it appears from the statement, was manured with 160 piled *single* horse cart loads of marsh (grass.) It was put on in August 1843, immediately after being cut and partly listed in. Such a dressing with us would be considered a very small one, not half that would be applied. [Ibid.

SALE OF THE LATE MR. GROVE'S SAXON FLOCKS. We understand that the sale of these superior and thorough bred Saxon sheep, particularly at Medina, Ohio, went off very spiritedly, and that the animals generally brought fair prices.—The bucks were mostly taken at from $10 to $50 each; the ewes from $5 to $30. A few, as choice as any sold, still remain on hand, which can be had at moderate prices by application to S. A. Cook, Esq. of Buskirk's Bridge, N. Y. This is precious blood, and of undoubted pedigree, and those wishing superior Saxons, would do well to apply before it is too late.

MECHANIC ARTS.

BONES, —WHIP HANDLES, —IVORY BLACK,—HOOFS,—PRUSSIAN BLUE, OFFAL, &c.

This is a motley heading, but is exactly adapted to what we have to say. A few days since we took a ramble up Deer creek. We were not walking for pleasure, although the atmosphere that encompassed us was *fragrant* with —— that we will tell by and by. We hope the word will not be driven from the English vocabulary by this too free use of it. The creek shore, above Ninth street, is measurably lined, and in one instance, we believe, covered by slaughter-houses,—some devoted to disposing of hogs, and others of cattle,—Tanneries, Bone-mill, Grease trying establishments, and similar odoriferous vocations; and in the winter season the stream should be known as Bloody run, for such it literally is, its color being nearly scarlet. A Brewery adds its mite, as well as a steam Lard and Tallow manufactory, to the general aggregate of which the creek is the depository.

But however undesirable is the brink of this murmuring stream, (we should think it would cry aloud,) the vale through which it runs is nevertheless a fountain of wealth. Among the establishments there is one which is a common receiver of nearly all the offal of the city slaughter houses. From it is turned out an immense amount of grease and inferior lard. A large proportion of the daily market beef-legs and shanks are purchased by the proprietor, and after the marrow and grease are extracted, the bones are sold for the various purposes of button-making, whip-handle finishing, the manufacture of China-ware, or porcelain, and also ivory black. Of the latter, large quantities are used in the manufacture of shoe-blacking; and a mill in this noted vale is expressly appropriated to the grinding of bone, pith of horns, &c. for the manufacture of black.

Of the small bone used for black and porcelain, this house ships to foreign ports, mostly Europe, about 400,000 lbs. per year; and of the large bone, which are principally used for the ferrules and butts of whip stocks, and the manufacture of buttons, about 130,000 pieces.—These quantities are exclusive of the amount consumed here, which is very considerable, particularly of the former kind. A few years ago, nothing of the kind was done here, and, as far as bone was concerned, was entirely a waste.—The prices here, are: for the small $16 per ton A large contract closes with 1844, for export to Europe, at that rate, packages included; and for the latter, $10 per 1000 pieces. The price last year was $8.

Soap Grease is the great staple of this Vesuvius, very large quantities of which are shipped to the Eastern cities. $40,000 worth was mentioned to us as the value of what is at this time on sale in New York alone. The prices here now are: 4c for No. 1 and 3 1-2c for No. 2.

One of the other articles made to a great extent is Neats' foot Oil, from the nether legs and hoof. This sells by wholesale at 62 to 75c per gallon.

Another is Sausage Skins, with which not only our own market is supplied, but shipments are constantly making to the South and East.—They sell here at $10 per keg—size, the common Lard keg.

Hog's Bristles are another thing prepared by this and other houses, or house in the city, and of this article large shipments are also made, both of the combed and tied, used by Saddlers, Shoemakers, &c., and of the curled. The former kind sells at 30 to 35c per lb. The curled are used for the same purposes to which curled hair is applied—Mattrasses, cushioned Chairs, Sofas, &c. Who ever thought of reposing on a pig's back!

One other thing we learned in this, our evening ramble, was, that we have with us a manufactory of Prussian Blue. The stock from which it is made is Cattle's hoofs, and Plucks, and the blood of hogs and cattle. The hoofs command $16 per ton. The manufacturer is a German. It is but a year or 18 months since he commenced operations, and cannot be said to be fairly under way, but has sufficiently tested the experiment to clearly demonstrate the practicability of successfully competing with the foreign article, both as to quality and price, and expects in a few years to be able to consume a very large proportion of the blood to be obtained here.

We were also told of an instance of a foreign demand for blood—it is not the first instance in which the same country has sought to draw our blood from us, but in both instances has failed. The failure in the latter case was in consequence of the want of the skill to prepare it. For the reasons of the futility of previous efforts we refer the reader to the history of our country.—But to return to our subject. The facts we have stated are a few instances of the economies with which science is capable of making us acquainted, and of the value of the skill by which they can be effected. Shall we cultivate the arts and sciences, and encourage skill and enterprise in our country? [Cincinnati Chronicle.

GOODYEAR'S INDIA RUBBER—VEGETABLE LEATHER, &c.

It may be questioned whether the poetic predictions of Dr. Darwin, or the more mathematical foresight of Charles Evans, when they predicted the conquests of steam, more than fifty years ago, and which have been since realized, after all hit upon the greatest revolution or improvement which was to occur in the civilized world. And had those two men been told that within that period two vegetable materials, then well known, but little appreciated by the world, would produce such results as time has seen verified, they would probably have been as incredulous as to these as their contemporaries were as to steam.

The comparative importance of the steam engine on the physical comforts and civilization of the world, and the cotton-gin, cannot be known. Cotton, at present, is the great peacemaker of the world, but the uses to which it has hitherto been put are comparatively limited to those to which it may not be extravagant to think that it is destined. Had the world been told, ten years ago, that cotton, combined with India rubber and one or two metallic substances, would make the most beautiful and durable sails for a man-of-war, at once combining strength, flexibility and lightness, beyond the finest of sail duck, while at the same time it would form the most beautiful bank note, or map, or chart, capable of enduring almost any degree of heat and every degree of cold, without alteration or injury, perfectly flexible, though covered with ice, and made elastic or non-elastic at will, resisting the most powerful solvents, whether of acid or of oil, and which is capable of being washed in water or in lie at the boiling heat—or if, in addition to this, it had been predicted that a warehouse would be opened in this city, at which not only the articles above mentioned might be seen, but, in addition to these, that the head should be fitted to a beautiful hat, and the feet to a beautiful covering, from the coarse overshoe to the most delicate slipper—that the same materials would furnish for the exterior of the house the most durable and most impervious roof, and for the interior, carpets not surpassed in beauty or utility—that it would make the softest bed

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 18, 1845.

William Buckminster, Editor.

The Second Meeting of Farmers in the State House.

On Tuesday evening last the farmers belonging to the Legislature, and others, met in the Hall of the Representatives.

Mr. Teschemacher, who had been requested to open the subject, (*the cause of rot in potatoes and preventives*) stated that a disease had appeared in potatoes in Germany as long ago as 1831. It was more destructive in 1835 and 6, and he presumed it was the same which has made its appearance here. He said he had examined the potatoes in many fields and had come to the conclusion that the rot was caused by a peculiar fungus in the interior of the potato—a fungus similar to that in mushrooms, and worms were found here in abundance.

He said he had applied sulphate of lime, muriate of lime and various other substances that would soon kill all the worms, and he advises to use muriate of lime. Mr. T. cut a potato in two and pointed out in what part he discovered the commencement of the rot; this was near the skin of the potato, and the rot became black, something like the smut in Indian corn.

The editor of this paper said he hoped to collect numerous facts from the gentlemen present from all parts of the State, and he would call their attention to certain facts which were within the knowledge of all—the last season was the only one that we have had in which potatoes have rotted to any alarming extent—and two weeks of that season, in September, were uncommonly warm, more warm than is usual in July, and warmer than any September for 50 years past. He would also state what had often been declared to him that potatoes manured in the hill had suffered more than in fields where it was spread, or where there was none; possibly because more heat was engendered.

Mr. A. W. Dodge, of Hamilton, however stated that his fields had suffered more than the fields of his neighbors, though he had put no manure in the hill, but they had all done it. Having the kinds that he has had for three years—long reds not affected. He recommended the use of salt, and said he had ascertained that crops near the sea had not been so much affected as in the interior. He thought the disease like rust on grain, that affected some fields while others nigh by were unharmed. He gave his rotten ones to hogs without injuring them.

Mr Gleason, of Wayland, said he doubted whether manuring in the hill had contributed to the rot. He spread all his manure, some under the sod and some above, but non e of his were rotten. He gave some to his hogs, and next morning one was sick. He gave her half a pound of salts in some milk and she recovered. Some of his neighbors, put manure in the hills and had no rot. Mr. G. stated, afterwards, that the manure of his neighbors was principally meadow hay.

Mr. Peter Fay, of Southboro', thought the subject of much importance to farmers. About the first of September he heard various rumors from Vermont and distant places, of the death of people and cattle from eating rotten potatoes. On examination of many fields he thought the disease originated in the vines. He could see no difference from the different modes of planting—his long reds suffered least. His stock eat them without injury.

The Member from Chester said his early dug potatoes were not affected but his late ones were much rotted.

Mr. Brackett, of Sturbridge, inquired if early ones had suffered as much as others. He had some on dry land, that had not rotted and supposed it was because the vines were too dry to be attacked with disease. He went into some fields and found the vines had died very suddenly, as from frost, they could easily be pulled off. A farmer of Connecticut told him he worked daily by a very thrifty field of potatoes, and suddenly the vines were blasted—long reds not so much injured as others.

Mr. Dodge said his early Chenangoes were rotted, but his late reds escaped. He had found but very few balls on the vines this season.

Rev. Mr. Sanger, of Dover, said he never saw so many balls on the vines as he had last summer. His long reds were not affected by rot while other kinds were.

Hon. Mr. Allen, of Pembroke said he had not intended to say more on this subject, but he had received some light from what had been said. He hoped farmers would examine very attentively, another season, in case the rot should again appear, and ascertain how it may be prevented. A friend had written to him that one half his field, which sloped to the south, was much rotted, while the other half, which inclined to the north, was not affected—this fact favored the notion that heat contributed to the malady. As to the tops' dying, he did not attach much importance to the fact.

He had not found an instance of rot affecting the crop when the planting was late. He considered late planted potatoes, and even unripe ones, better than others for seed for the next year.

Mr Bracket then said a neighbor of his planted very late and lost nearly all his crop by the rot!

Mr. Earle, of Worcester, had passed through many towns in Worcester Co., and throug Smithfield, R. I., inquring of every farmer he met as to the rot. They uniformly stated that their early planted potatoes had escaped; their Chenangoes and Blues had suffered most;—he thought this contradicted the theory that hot weather had an influence on rot. [We did not understand this argument. Ed.] He said he had found some affected with rot earlier than September. In Mendon or Milford he had found a field, one part of which rotted while the other was unaffected. He noticed that cool weather checked the progress of rot.

Hon. Mr. Dillingham, of Sandwich, said he planted Rohans, Chenangoes, and Long Reds, about the middle of May—used seaweed and kelp for part and barn manure for remainder. When he dug them he thought all sound, but on eating, found Long Reds and Chenangoes rotten under the skin, but not the Rohans. Where kelp and seaweed were used the rot prevailed more than where barn yard manure was applied!

Mr. Cole spoke of preventives of rot. One had used staked lime with effect—another had mixed lime, plaster, and ashes, and found no rot. He thought heat might be a predisposing cause, that atmospheric influences might prevail in certain districts, and not in others, as other diseases prevail on account of predisposing causes. He was in favor of late or unripe potatoes for seed, and said those which had lain long in the sun would sprout more vigorously than others—though turned green and unfit for eating, they were better for seed than fresh ones.

Mr. Kempton, of N. Bedford, found the rot had commenced at the foot of the stalk—the late planted rotted most, while the vines were fresh—the rotten ones in his cellar appeared different from those rotted in the field.

Hon. Mr. Foot, of Williamstown, said a gentleman of his acquaintance planted on sandy land and put pulverized charcoal from the pits into the hills and prevented the rot, while his neighbors all round him suffered.

The President, Gov. Lincoln, looked much confounded at the cross theories and "stubborn facts" that seemed to despise pliancy and mould to suit an occasion. He said the case reminded him of a consultation of doctors; many were puzzled for a name to the disease of the patient. An old doctor was pressed for his opinion. Said he, "I call it death."

The President thought all agreed in one point, that the disease was *death*, though all differed as to the cause.

The Committee of arrangements then proposed, as a subject for the next evening,

What is the best mode of managing grass lands?

The meeting was adjourned to the next Tuesday evening, 7 o'clock precisely.

ANTI SLAVERY MOVEMENT.

We learn that a Convention of the people of Massachusetts, without distinction of party, has been invited by numerous respectable citizens, to assemble in Faneuil Hall on the 29th inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. It is proposed that each town should send thrice its legal number of representatives, for the purpose of deliberating on the subject of the annexing of Texas to this Union, and of adopting such measures as may be deemed expedient.

As former Legislatures have unanimously expressed their dissent to the admission of Texas, we think the subject may be discussed in such a convention with a view to the constitutional rights of the free States and the peace of the whole country, without regard to party shackles. We are satisfied that but very few of the *people* of the Free States would be willing to admit Texas without restriction in regard to SLAVERY.

DUELS—THREE.

Clingman and Yancey, members of Congress from N. Carolina and Alabama, went out to Bladensburg, or near it, on Tuesday to shoot at each other with pistols. One shot too high and the other too low for the *honor* of the country, and both went back to Washington.

2d. A couple of printers in the office of the N. Y. Tribune, says the Morning News, (having the example of M. C 's before their eyes) went out to Hoboken to settle a matter, that could not be adjusted, we suppose, by a jury. Mr. French vs. Mr. Hickox had *friends* to load their guns, and as these friends could see no necessity for loading heavier than on a muster day, they put no balls in! But Mr. French not knowing this, fell on his knees and made a prayer before the fight took place—yet he was hit in the hand by his enemy's *wad*.

3d. King vs. Spaulding came up for trial, on the 6th, at Amelia Island, near Savannah. Two broad sides were fired, with or without ball, and the difficulty was adjusted without one drop of blood.—These were candidates for Congress!

Blunders. We must apologise to our readers, many of whom know how to spell as well as read, for the blunders that occasionally appear in our paper. Some of these we *must* lay to the printers, and could we throw all the blame on them we should sleep more comfortably on the night after publication.

The word *preventive* is often spoken and written *preventative*. This word occurred in a report of a committee at a recent farmers' meeting at the State House, and the Chairman begged we would not print the word wrong. Well, we wrote out preventive, as plain as our pen and old elbow would permit. Now, believe us, the boy who set the article thought we did not know how to spell, or that we had not time to put in all the syllables, and he inserted t. a. in the middle, to suit his own taste, or to make out a line; 500 copies were thus struck before we noticed his "taking the responsibility."

Printers ought to know how to *spell*, if authors do not; and when they understand the *meaning* of composition, they are still less likely to bring the author into trouble. The words *affect* and *effect*, having very different meanings, are substituted for each other just about half as often as they are used in most of our newspapers; and we notice that many writers who would not like to be called illiterate, often substitute the one for the other.

So of other words. Men who have spent four years at Cambridge, say and write, *electorial* for *electoral*—*tremenduous* for *tremendous*, and so on through the spelling book.

Hasty printing misleads the young and illiterate, and no newspaper should be issued till proper corrections are made. Parents and guardians, if you would not mislead those under your charge, take care what papers you suffer them to read.

☞ Albert Hibbard, Esq., of North Hadley, has presented us a most elegant and finished corn broom and a hearth brush manufactured at his establishment. The material of the brushes grew in Ohio, where he procures large quantities in addition to acres of corn on his own farm.

These corn brooms have become a most valuable and indispensable household article, and if foreigners knew their value they would not keep house without them. The high rate of duties, imposed in Europe on all manufactured articles, may possibly be avoided by sending the corn over to be made into brooms after landing. This will be attempted by Mr. Hibbard. Queen Vic. would be pleased with such a broom as has been sent us with the initials of our name interwoven in a most curious manner.

Post Office Reform. After all the talk it is doubtful whether Congress will find time to alter our barbarous Post Office system. Members will continue to frank and load up the mail with their bushels of electioneering trash, while *common people* must pay four times as much as private undertakers would charge if they could have the whole business. Members will *talk* about lessening the burthens of the people, and diffusing knowledge through the country,—*knowledge*, the only true basis of a Republic. Yet the circulation of knowledge is taxed ten-fold higher than the most pernicious luxuries that are imported. The press is tired of remonstrance.

Arrival from Europe. The Packet ship Garrick arrived at N. York on Tuesday, bringing London papers to the evening of the 11th ult., and Liverpool to the 12th. The Rothschilds and de St. Didier and Bandon have taken the French loan of $40,000,000.

Cotton has risen one eighth of a penny and many sales have been effected.

The weather has been uncommonly cold for the season, in England, and on the continent the thermometer ranged from 25 to 35 deg. above 0.

The Markets. We are pleased to see that farmers obtain higher prices for their pork than they did a month ago. *Good* hogs should not be sold for less than six cents per pound. Mr. Richards, in Stall 28, under our office has just received some very fine pigs from Connecticut. Bones small, ears and head small, backs broad. He gives nearly six cents per pound. We need not fear competition from Ohio if we select the best breeds and fatten properly.

Religious Persecution. A letter from the Island of Madeira to the N. Y. Sun states that a Dr. Rally has ventured to convert many from the Romish to the Protestant faith. At one of his meetings the Police assembled and made an attack on the house, knocked down the preacher while he was at prayer, broke the benches and dispersed the people except four or five whom they took prisoners and were proceeding to town, when the populace, armed with pitchforks, hoes, &c., overpowered the officers, ducked them in the river, and tied them together, leaving them on the road.

This called out 350 of the police, who set fire to the houses of the villagers, indiscriminately, treating old and young with as much mercy as the Holy Inquisition ever did in former days. An army of Missionaries ought to be sent to Madeira.

☞ The Hon. Mr. Hale a member of Congress from N. H., has written and published a letter to his constituents in which he takes strong ground against the constitutionality of annexing Texas as a slave State or Territory. We trust there are but few members from the free states who will vote for admitting more slaves into the Union contrary to the express letter of the Constitution.

Attempt at Highway Robbery.—On Wednesday evening a gentleman going over to Charlestown at 11 or 12 o'clock, was met near the old bridge by a couple of scoundrels who demanded his money. He answered each one with a heavy blow of his cane and escaped over the bridge.

☞ It is rumored that our Agent, Mr. Hubbard, at New Orleans, has been obliged to quit the State.

☞ Our Lancaster friends are informed that we have discovered the error of *date* in our last. *Next Monday*, say the Almanacks, will be the 20th, not the 18th, when we shall endeavor to meet them. Our days of reckoning are Saturdays, when the paper issues.

Sudden death. George Harris, who resided at Cambridgeport, dropped down dead in the Court-house at East Cambridge, this week. He had been for years a very intemperate drinker and this is the supposed cause of his sudden death.

☞ We are under obligations to the Hon. D. P. King, for documents sent us from Washington. The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received this week.

☞ Our thanks are due to Hon. A. W. Dodge, for a copy of the transactions of the Essex County Agricultural Society for 1844.

☞ Dr. Hitchcock has sent us his Teeth Almanac for 1845. Why should not almanacs treat of the teeth as well as of the weather?

Rhode Island Senator. On Tuesday Gen. A. C. Greene was elected Senator in Congress for six years from the fourth of March next.

Foreign. From Scotland there are accounts of severe cold and heavy falls of snow. A survey for railroad from Inverness to Perth is rapidly progressing. At Aberdeen last week was a large sale of *Guano* in lots of 5 tons. Capt. Barclay and several eminent agriculturists were present. The highest price was something short of £7 per ton, none sold for less than 6. At the last accounts from Ichaboa (Oct. 3) 300 vessels were loading or off the coast.

The foreign stocks also improved a shade, particularly the speculative descriptions.

The Railway share-market has been steady, with a fair amount of business.

Such have been the exertions made during the recess of Parliament to extend the system of railways in the United Kingdom, that no less a number than 220 notices and plans of new railways were on Saturday, the 30th ult., deposited at the officers of the Board of Trade.

Dec. 11.—*Evening*—The sales of Cotton at Liverpool yesterday were large, and prices were firm. About 7000 bales changed hands, including 2000 American on speculation.

Among the rumors from Washington city is one hinting that one of the principal butchers in that city has absconded with a large amount of money, raised by drafts on New York, and from some of the banks there. It is said, that one bank will suffer to the tune of $20,000.

There is a story at Washington, that a distinguished officer of one of the Houses of Congress, has put his hand into the people's pocket to the tune of some *thirty or forty thousand dollars*.

LEGISLATIVE.

Friday, Jan. 10.

In Senate, the order from the House, prohibiting the several Standing Committees from issuing orders of notice returnable after the second Monday in February, was adopted in concurrence.

In the House, petitions against the annexation of Texas, and in favor of dividing the town of Chelsea were received. Amendments of the License laws were proposed by *Mr. Knowles* of Lowell. Rev. Geo. Putnam of Roxbury was chosen to preach the next election sermon.

In Convention J. G. Palfrey was chosen Secretary by 214 votes, to 54 for J. A. Bolles.

Joseph Barrett of Concord was chosen Treasurer by 203 votes against 68 for John Willis.

Saturday, Jan. 11.

In Senate, on motion of Mr. Hayward, it was ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary consider the expediency of providing by law that the several towns and cities of the Commonwealth, shall be chargeable with the expense of all prosecutions for breach of the license law, occurring within their respective limits.

Mr Lawrence, from the Joint Special Committee on the subject of the support of State Paupers, reported a bill abolishing all provisions of law for the support of Paupers at the expense of the Commonwealth. Ordered to a second reading and to be printed.

In the House, Mr. Russell of Boston, from the joint Standing Committee on Railways and Canals, to whom was committed the order of the 7th inst. respecting the tenure of office of Directors of the Western Rail Road, reported a bill providing that at the next election, the Directors shall be chosen separately; that the first person elected shall hold his office one year; the second shall hold his office two years; the third, three years, and the fourth four years; that after the next election, one Director shall be chosen annually, to hold his office four years, and that after his term has expired, he shall be ineligible to that office for at least one year afterwards.

Monday, Jan. 13.

In Senate, among the petitions presented, was one from the Essex Co. Agricultural Society, for the publication of a condensed statement of the transactions of the several Agricultural societies.

Thursday, 11 1-2 o'clock, was assigned for the election of a U. S. Senator for 6 years from the 4th of March.

In the House, various petitions, memorials, &c., were presented and referred.

On motion of Mr. Sargent of Cambridge, the Judiciary committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law in relation to the choice of members of Congress, that where there is no choice at the first trial, a plurality of votes only shall be required to elect at the second trial.

Tuesday, Jan. 14.

In Senate, on motion of Mr. Copeland of Norfolk, it was ordered, that the Judiciary committee inquire whether any further legislation is necessary to prevent frauds at elections.

In the House, among the numerous petitions presented, was one from David Pingree and others, in aid of the petition of the city of Salem, in relation to the erection of Steam Planing Mills.

Various orders were presented and adopted, among which were the following:

By Mr. Wade of Boston:—That the Joint Committee on Prisons be instructed to inquire into, and report upon, (at an early day of this session,) the expediency of establishing one or more asylums to receive those who would otherwise be sentenced for intemperance to the houses of correction and jails of this Commonwealth.

By the same gentleman:—That the Joint Committee on Prisons be directed to inquire into, and report upon, the expediency of establishing sabbath and other schools of education at the State prison, houses of correction, and jails; also, what other measures and regulations they deem necessary to promote the moral and religious culture and comfort of prisoners in this Commonwealth.

Wednesday, Jan. 15.

In Senate, at 11 1-2 o'clock, agreeably to assignment, the Senate took up the bill for the abolishment of all laws relating to the support of State paupers, and after some remarks from Mr. Lawrence, of Hampshire, it passed by a vote of 32 to 4.

In the House, at 12 o'clock, agreeably to special assignment, on motion of Mr. Thomas, of Boston, the House proceeded to the election, on its part, of an United States Senator, for six years from the Fourth of March next, and a committee being appointed to receive the votes, the following was the result of the balloting:

Whole number of votes,	252
Necessary for a choice,	127
Daniel Webster had	186
Marcus Morton had	64
Leverett Saltonstall had	1
Perkins Robinson had	1

and Mr. Webster was declared elected on the part of the House, and a message was sent to the Senate announcing the result.

Thursday, Jan. 16.

Pursuant to assignment, the Senate proceeded to the election on its part, of a Senator in Congress of the United States, for six years from the 4th of March next, and a committee being appointed to collect the votes, the following was the result of the balloting:

Whole number of votes,	34
Necessary for a choice,	18
Daniel Webster had	34

and was declared elected; and a message was sent to the House announcing the result, and the Secretary was offered to give notice to the Governor of the same.

Mr. Abbott, of Hampden, submitted the following order, which was laid on the table:—That the Committee on Public Charitable Institutions be directed to visit the several Charitable Institutions patronised by the Commonwealth, and report on their condition during the present session.

The Senate about 12 o'clock adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Bell of Boston, from the Judiciary Committee made several reports, one of which was a bill for the punishment of larceny in the night time. Placed in the orders.

Other bills were passed to a third reading, when the bill for the incorporation of the Jones Manufacturing Company was taken up, and Mr. Dixey of Marblehead, moved to insert an additional section, making the individual corporators liable for the debts of the corporation—which, after some discussion by Mr. Dixey, and Sacket of Russell, in favor, and Mr. Page of New Bedford, against the same, was rejected by a yes and nay vote, (called for by Mr. Pitts of Dighton,) of 73 yeas to 177 nays—and the bill passed to a third reading. [Mercantile Journal.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thursday, Jan. 9.

We learn from the Baltimore Patriot that in the Senate, Mr. Choate presented a memorial from C. G. Page, Examiner of Patents, who asks to be relieved of the disability he is under in not being able to take out a patent, he having made a useful invention.

[The Patent laws prohibit any officer of the Patent Office from taking out patents.]

Mr. Choate also presented a memorial from T. H. Perkins and a large number of the citizens of Boston, asking the Senate to reject all propositions for the annexation of Texas to the United States, as long as the same is a slave-holding territory.

In the House. Mr. McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported appropriation bills for the support of the Army and Navy, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1836.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the proposition to annex Texas—and Mr. Hamblin of Ohio made a speech in opposition to the measure. He declared himself for the country as it is, for the Constitution as it is, and for the Union as it is. He contended that no power existed to consummate this measure, either by joint resolution, bill, treaty, or in any other way. In every form in which the question was presented, it was a proposition to be accepted by Texas. It was therefore a contract or bargain with a foreign power, which the Constitution did not authorize. This, it had been said, was a case *sui generis*, and the power to annex Texas was a self-preserving power which every government possessed. He refuted most fully this argument, and contended that the self-preserving power spoken of, was a power which the people had, but not the government. He made some further points, which he argued with considerable ability. [House still in session.]

Friday, Jan. 10.

The Senate was not in session.

In the House. Mr. Hale of New Hampshire asked leave to submit a proviso, which he said he intended to urge when the House should come to a vote on the various propositions for the annexation of Texas. He desired that it should be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. It was read for information, and provides in substance that, immediately after the boundary between the United States and Mexico shall be definitively settled by the two governments, and before any state shall be formed in Texas, the territory shall be equally divided, and in that portion lying south and west of the line, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude. This arrangement to be considered as a compact, and binding, and forever remain unalterable, unless by the consent of two thirds of the States of the Union.

Messrs. McConnell of Alabama, Burke of New Hampshire, and Slidell of Louisiana, objected to the reception of the proposition; whereupon Mr. Hale moved a suspension of the rules, and asked for the yeas and nays, which were, yeas 92, nays 82, not two thirds.

The House in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the resolutions for the annexation of Texas to the United States.

Mr. Semple of Indiana opposed the measure, and Mr. Dean of Ohio, spoke in favor of it, and the latter had not concluded when the mail closed.

Saturday, Jan. 11.

The Senate was not in session.

In the House. Mr. Holmes, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill authorizing the importation, free of duty, of iron pipes and other machinery to be used in the construction of an Atmospheric Railroad, not to exceed a mile in length, as an experiment, by the South Carolina Railroad Company. It was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Grinnell reported a joint resolution, authorizing the Postmaster General, in certain cases, to contract with Railroad Companies for transporting the mail without advertising for proposals therefor, which was read a second and third time and passed.

Mr. Clinch, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making appropriations for certain works of defence for the next fiscal year, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Parmenter, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a joint resolution defining the relative rank of certain officers in the Navy, such as Pursers, Surgeons, &c., giving power to the President and Secretary of the Navy to assign assimilated rank to non-combatant officers, with a proviso moved by Cave Johnson, that the pay of such officers shall not be increased by it—it was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole and took up the proposition for annexing Texas to the United States.

Mr. J. P. Pennedy of Maryland, being entitled to the floor, addressed the Committee in opposition to annexation, and was followed by Mr. Morse of La., in its favor. Mr. Tibbatts of Kentucky obtained the floor, and the Committee rose. After passing several papers from the Senate through their initiatory stages the House adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 13.

In Senate. Mr. Archer presented petitions for change in the naturalization laws.

Mr. Foster of Tennessee presented a petition for the annexation of Texas. He said that he had not consulted with any one in his views on this subject. His feelings were in favor of annexation, and he did not disguise them, but he wished it done by constitutional means. He presented a joint resolution, then, for admitting Texas into the Union; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Allen presented one from the citizens of Zanesville, Ohio, on the subject of the annexation of Texas, and asking Congress to establish a territorial government in Oregon.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon adjourned.

House of Representatives. Mr. Hammett, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the sale at Washington, on the last Saturday in February, 1845, of the two Arabian horses presented to the President of the United States by the Imaum of Muscat, and causing the proceeds of the sale to be placed in the public Treasury. Read a third time and passed.

Mr. Cave Johnson offered a resolution, to terminate the debate on the proposition for the annexation to the United States on Thursday next, at two o'clock. The resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Brown of Tennessee, by general consent, submitted joint resolutions, declaring the assent of Congress that the territory belonged to the Republic may be annexed to the United States, and that a Republic form of Government, to be framed by deputies, be guaranteed to her, in order that she may be admitted as a state into the Union; this assent to be given on the conditions that the said state be formed subject to the boundary regulations of the government of the United States, and proper evidence given that the people of Texas are agreed to the same; to be admitted on the first of January, 1846.

Mr. Hale of New Hampshire endeavored to present his plan, but was not permitted to do so.

The House resolved into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the resolutions for the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Tibbatts supported, and Mr. Brinkerhoff of Ohio opposed the resolutions.

Mr. Brinkerhoff was succeeded by Mr. Chappell of Georgia, who spoke his hour in favor of annexation, when, on motion of Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Mr. Phelps presented a remonstrance from Vermont against the Annexation of Texas.

Mr. Dickinson, on leave, introduced a bill providing for appeals in cases of bankruptcy.

The resolution of Mr. Johnson, concerning a reduction of fees in the U. S. District Court of Louisiana, came up in due course.

Mr. Johnson stated that the fees were enormous, and in some cases exceeding the amount involved in the suit. He hoped the Committee on the Judiciary would be able to report on this subject at an early day.

In the House Mr. J. P. Kennedy of Maryland, offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of amending the Bankrupt Law. The precise purport of the resolution was not understood amidst the confusion, that at the moment prevailed, in the House.

The House went into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and took up the Texas question.

Mr. Holmes, of S. C., addressed the committee and advocated the measure of annexation.

After some preliminary remarks, he said that the question of annexation or rejection was one of salvation or destruction to the New England States.

By annexation an impetus would be given to those causes which had so far rendered the North prosperous, and would carry that prosperity to a point of still farther advancement.

Mr. Brown, of Indiana, also spoke an hour on the same side of the question.

His speech was a very *unique* one, and was delivered with a great many extravagant oratorical flourishes.

All he said about Texas is pretty well served up in the following *impromptu* lines of his auditors:

"We'll spite Britain's thunder,
If she attempts to vex us:
We'll force her to knock under,
With Oregon and Texas!"

Mr. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, next addressed the Committee in an able constitutional argument in opposition to annexation, and at the conclusion of his hour.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Lothrop, Mr. Francis Davidson to Miss Isabella Hale.

In Plymouth, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Kendall, Mr Heman Churchill to Miss Almira Holmes, all of Plymouth.

In Holliston, 8th ult, by the Rev Mr Damon, Mr Everett Smith to Miss Adeline, daughter of Appleton Bridges, all of H.

In Danvers, Mr Samuel J. White to Miss Sarah Parsons.

In Freetown, 22d ult, by Jos. B. Weaver, Esq., Mr James Pierce to Miss Mary Ann M. Haskell, all of F.

In East Bridgewater, by Rev Mr Whitman, Mr Micah Everett Francis of Garrettsville, Ohio, to Miss Harriet M. Brown, daughter of B. Brown, Esq.

In Warwick, 7th inst, by Rev Mr Smith, Mr Nathaniel E. Stevens to Miss Elizabeth Jones, both of W.

In Albany, 4th inst, by Rev H. F. Harrington, Mr A. Franklin Edwards to Miss Rebecca S. Foster, both of Beverly, Mass.

In Baltimore, Dec 10, by Rev D. E. Reese, Mr Enoch Pratt Holden, (son of the late Edward Holden, Esq. of Dorchester,) to Miss E. J. Izams, all of Baltimore.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Tuesday morning, Wm F. Haraden, Esq, 31 years and 5 mos.

In Danvers, 9th inst, Capt Stephenson Richards, 59.

In Charlestown, 12th inst, John Augustine, son of Mr John Hord, 20 yrs.

In Waltham, 5th inst, James W Hobbs, son of Dr E Hobbs, and member of the Junior Class in Harvard College, 18.

In West Camboidge, Nov. 3d, Mary Ann Stearns; Dec. 27th, Lavina C Stearns, daughters of Leonard Stearns.

In Holliston, on the 7th instant, Mr Martin Cutler, aged 71. Mr Cutler was one of the old standards of Holliston, his native town, where he has left numerous relations to lament his loss. He was a free and cheerful companion, and left the reputation of an honest farmer.

In Wayland, on the 8th inst, Elmira Merriam, aged 26.

In Newbury, (Belleville) Sarah Elizabeth Moody, 9.

In Haverhill, very suddenly, Ann H., wife of Gilman Parker, Esq. 29.

In Middleboro', Four Corners, 31st ult, Mrs Mary, wife of Maj Ethan Earle, and daughter of Levi Pierce, Esq. of M.

In Assonnet Village, Freetown, 6th inst, Ebenezer Pierce, Esq. in his 76th year.

In Freetown, on Sunday, 29th ult, Mrs Nabby, wife of Mr Jonathan W. Dean.

In Canterbury, 21st ult, Nathaniel Sleeper, a member and one of the founders of the United Society of Shakers, 91.

In Gilmanton, NH, 1st inst, Mrs Rebekah S., wife of B. Emerson, Esq. and daughter of the late Rev Isaac Story of Marblehead.

In Charlestown, N. H., 22d ult, by Rev O. H. Tillotson, Mr. James Caldwell, of Lunenburgh, Mass, to Miss Anne R Pierce, of C.

In New York, Jan 2d, Mr Francis Whitney, 56, of the firm of Whitney & Wheelock, and formerly a merchant in Boston; Jan 5, William Ellery Channing, youngest son of John L and Mary D Jewett, 2 yrs 1 month and 12 days.

In Halifax, NS, 26th ult, Stephen W Deblois, Esq, one of the oldest merchants of that city, universally regretted.

Whole number of deaths in Boston, for the week ending January 11, 43. Males 20; Females 23; Stillborn 2.

Of consumption 9: worms 2: dropsy on the brain 2. cancer in the eye 1: brain fever 1: croup 2: teething 2: fever and ague 1: scarlet fever 4: paralysis 1: infantile 3: slow fever 1. typhus fever 3: hooping cough 1: disease of the kidney 1: tumor 1: quinsy 1: lung fever 3: old age 3: inflammation on the lungs 1.

Under 5 years, 20: between 5 and 20 years, 3: between 20 and 60 years, 16: over 60 years, 4.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For the week ending Janupry 11, 1844.

[Kept at Framingham.]

DAILY AVERAGE FROM FOUR OBSERVATIONS.

Days.	Therm.	Wind.	Weather.
5	30	s w w	Variable.
6	25	n n e	Cloudy.
7	24	n n e n n w	Snow and rain.
8	22½	w w w	Cloudy.
9	24	s w s w	Cldy, rain in night.
10	28	w	Fair.
11	24½	w n	Fair and cloudy.

Highest temperature, 5th, at 2 P. M., 42 degrees.
Lowest temperature, 9th, at 7½ A. M., 12 degrees.
Average for the week, 25½ degrees.
Depth of the water from the snow melted and rain, 1 inch.
Depth of snow, 5½ inches.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION—ON WEDNESDAY.

[By Stephen Brown.]

29 shs Boston and Maine Railroad, new stock, 9¼ a 9⅜ per ct adv.
18 do Boston and Maine Railroad, 9¼ a 9⅜ adv.
4 do Mass Cotton Mills, 8 a 8¼ adv.
6 do Tremont Manuf Co, 14⅛ a 15 adv.
3 do Appleton Manuf. Co, 96¼ per ct.
49 do Brighton Bank, 3¼ a 4¼ adv.
15 do Washington Bank, $91¼ a $92¼ pr sh.
25 do Franklin Ins Co, 94⅜ a $95 per sh.
1 do Merchants' Exchange, $420 per sh, div off.
10 do Boston and Provinence Railroad, 7 a 7⅛ adv.
50 do Boston and Worcester Railroad, 18⅛ a 20 adv.
8 do Boston and Lowell Railroad, 17⅛ a 17⅜ adv.
5 do Nashua Manuf Co, $529 per sh—par $500.
50 do Old Colony Railroad, ⅛ adv.
80 do Firemens' Ins Co, 14 a 15½ adv.
20 do New England Worsted Co, par a 1 adv.
4 do Roxbury Mill Dam Co, $16¼.
15 do Shawmut Bank, $91¼ per sh.
56 do Eastern Railroad, 2¼ a 2⅜ adv.
12 do Western Railroad, 93 a 93¼ per sh.
Dividends on 10 shs East Boston Co, $4 1-6 per sh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Days length
Sunday, Jan. 19	7 25	4 58	4 16	9 33
Monday,	7 24	4 59	5 4	9 35
Tuesday,	7 23	5 0	5 48	9 37
Wednesday,	7 22	5 1	rises	9 39
Thursday	7 22	5 3	5 31	9 41
Friday	7 21	5 4	6 37	9 43
Saturday	7 20	5 5	7 35	9 45

Review of the Markets.

[*Corrected Weekly for the Ploughman.*]

[Wholesale Prices.]

Boston, Jan. 17.

COFFEE.—*Duty*—When imported from place of growth, in American vessels, free; by foreign vessels, or from Europe, 20 per ct.

The sales of the week comprise 1000 bags St Domingo 5¼ a 5⅜ and 5⅝c; 150 do Cuba, 7c per lb; 400 do Rio 6 a 6¼c per lb, 6 mos cr.

COPPER—*Duty*—Sheathing, 14 inches wide, 48 do. long, weighing 14 to 34 oz. per square foot, free; all other sizes, 30 per ct. ad val. Pig and Ore, free. Rods, Bolts and Spikes, 4c per lb.

Pig, per lb, 17 a 17½; English Sheathing, assort'd, 21½ a 22; American do, 21½ a 22; do Bolts, 23 a 23½; do Braziers, 25 a 26; Old Copper, 16½ a 17; Yellow Sheathing Metal, 20.

COTTON.—*Duty*—Three cents per lb.

More firmness has been manifested in the market the past week, and the general opinion being that prices have seen their lowest, some lots of good Cotton have been withdrawn from the market and are held for improved prices.

HIDES.—*Duty*—Five per ct ad valorem.

Sales 1200 African, 16c.

HOPS.—*Duty*—Twenty per cent.

The sales of this article are limited, as usual at this season—comprising a lot for foreign shipment 14¼ a 14½c, and some small parcels for consumption at 14 a 15c per lb.

MOLASSES.—*Duty*—Four and a half mills per lb.

With a further decline in prices, there have been but few sales.

STEEL.—*Duty*—On Cast, Shear and German, $14; all other kinds in bars, $2¼ per cwt.

English blistered, best, per lb, 12 a 14; common, 6 a 7; American do, 6 a 8; Drawn, 9 a 10; best Cast, for edge tools, 16 a 20.

SUGAR.—*Duty*—Brown 2½c per lb; White 4c per lb; Refined 6c per lb.

Sales 500 boxes Cuba brown, in lots to the trade, at 7 a 7¼c; a parcel common 6¾c per lb.

TALLOW.—*Duty*—1c per lb; Soap stock, 10 per ct.

American, per lb, 7 a 7½c; Rough, 5 a 5½c; South American, 6 a 6¼c.

TEA.—*Duty*—In American vessels, from the place of its growth, free.

Hyson, lb, 40 a 75; Young Hyson, Canton, 15 a 25; do do, country, 40 a 70; Imperial, 50 a 60; Gunpowder, 50 a 60; Souchong, 28 a 30; do Ningyong, 33 a 45; Pouchong, 30 a 40; Skin and Tonkay, 22 a 35c.

With a small demand there is little or no change in prices.

WOOL.—*Duty*—The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7c per lb, 5 per ct ad val; all whereof the value exceeds 7c per lb, 30 per ct ad valorem, and 3c per lb.

A good demand has been experienced the past week with sales of No 1 pulled at 33c, and fleece, common to ¼ blood at 35c per lb.

ZINC—*Duty*—10 per ct.

Pigs and Slabs, 6 mos, 5c; Sheets, do, per lb, 8c.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, Jan 17. Flour—The market has been very inactive the past week, and the operations for the most part restricted to the usual wants of the trade.—Sales comprise St Louis Eagle Mills 4 94 per bbl, and superior fancy do 5 25; 1000 bbls Ohio 4 62½ a 4 75, and do do in poor order 4 56 per bbl; a few thousand bbls Genesee, in lots, p 87 a 4 94 per bbl.

Grain—We have no particular change to notice the past week on former reported prices. Sales of prime Corn at 49 a 50c for dry yellow, and white do 47 a 48c per bushel. Some cargoes heated have been sold below those rates. Sales of Northern Oats 34c, and Delaware 32½ a 33c per 5ushel.

New York, Jan. 13. Flour—We quote Western at 4 62½ a 4 69.

Grain—Two cargoes of Southern Corn sold at 47c, wt.

CATTLE AND MEAT.

Brighton, Jan. 6. At market, 290 Beef Cattle, 1200 Sheep, and 125 Swine.

Prices—Beef Cattle—In consequence of the limited number in market, an advance was effected. We quote extra at $5 a 5 25; first quality, $4 75 a $5; second quality, 4 75 a 4 50; third quality, $4 a 4 25.

Sheep—Common Sheep from 1 75 to 2 25. Wethers at 2

FIRES. The dwelling house of Mr. Francis H. Ellis, in North Sandwich, was entirely consumed by fire on Friday morning last. The fire was discovered about 12 o'clock, but the house being filled with smoke, and the fire spread so rapidly, that every effort to extinguish it proved ineffectual. Much of the furniture and clothing were saved. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a defect in the chimney or hearth, in the second story—the hearth resting on a timber or plank floor, where the fire was first seen. Loss estimated to be about five hundred dollars. No insurance. [Barnstable Patriot.

The currier's shop of Mr. Noah Huntress, of Barnstead, N. H., was burnt, together with a quantity of other stock, on Thursday night, 9th.

George Horton's barn at Sandlake, N. Y., was set on fire, on the night of the 11th, and burnt, with property enough to make the loss a thousand dollars. The supposed incendiary, David Calkins, a neighbor of Horton's, is in jail at Troy.

On Monday week the law office of S. M. Burroughs, Esq., and two adjoining buildings, at Medina, Ohio. were destroyed by fire. Mr. B. lost the whole of a valuable law library. Loss about $4,000, on which there was a small insurance.

Kittredge's turpentine work, at South Boston, were burnt down on Tuesday evening, about 8 o'clock. The Transcript says the turpentine factory of Mr. Henshaw has not been burnt since April 20, 1836; his camphene manufactory was partly burnt in 1837.

FURTHER OUTRAGES IN RENSSELAER.—We learn that the barn in the town of Sandlake, belonging to George Horton, was fired early on Sunday morning, and consumed with all it contained, viz: a large quantity of hay, several yoke of oxen, a horse, sleigh, &c. &c. Fortunately there was snow enough on the ground to enable Mr. Horton to track the incendiary to the house of David Caulkins in the neighborhood—and as if to leave no doubt about Mr. C. being the man, his boots (said to be unlike anything else in that shape) corresponded precisely with the prints in the snow. He was accordingly arrested by Mr. Horton himself, and brought to Troy and safely lodged in jail.

We further learn that this outrage is in no way connected with the manor difficulties—but that it is the result of a neighborhood quarrel, growing out of trespasses on land belonging to Mr. Horton and others, for which the joint owners have brought suits. [Albany Argus.

More Arrests. Under-sheriff Richmond, assisted by E. Wilson 2d, of this city, and another gentleman of Sandlake, made several arrests yesterday and last night. In the afternoon, while the under-sheriff and his party were bringing in two prisoners, both named Barley, one of the teams was intercepted on the road near Poestenkil', by five or six Indians armed, and one of the prisoners rescued from the officers. Last night the undersheriff again went to the mountains of Sandlake, in search of the fugitive, and not only recaptured him but brought in another prisoner. [Troy Budget.

BARGE FOR PRESIDENT POLK. Yesterday this beautiful present was carried to the depot in Pratt street, and forwarded en route to Washington. It attracted no little curiosity and attention as it passed along the street. When the national regatta comes off, we will be there to see how Mr. Polk can act in the character of boatswain. We'll bet our pile on him at any rate! [Balt. Republican.

We dislike this practice of making presents to Presidents of carriages, barges, &c &c.; it looks like sycophancy, any approach to which must be very disgusting to the plain, sensible republican who has been elected to the first office in the Union by the American people.

[Post.

ALTERED BILLS—*Caution.* One dollar bills of the Massachusetts Bank, altered to ten dollars, are in circulation. The vignette of the one dollar bill represents an Indian in a sitting posture, and the vignette of the ten dollar bills of the same bank is the arms of Massachusetts. The alteration is effected by taking off the ends of the bills and substituting margins of other bills of the denomination of ten dollars. The word one under the vignette is clumsily altered to ten. The altered bill therefore reads, "The Massachusetts Bank promises to pay TEN DOLLAR." The joinings are done most ingeniously, so well as almost to defy detection.

[Transcript.

SHIPWRECK. Capt. King, of the ship Nonantum, arrived at New Orleans, from this port, on Thursday morning, the 2d. inst. reports that in lat. 36 30 N lon. 70 W., he discovered a vessel under his lee, making signals of distress. He immediately bore away for her, and on coming up found the vessel to be the British brig Hippolite, of and for Halifax N. S. from Jamaica. Her foremast was gone, and having shipped a sea the previous night, the captain was washed overboard and lost. The mate had died on the 10th day, after leaving Jamaica and the vessel was thus left without a person on board who understood navigation.

FIRE. A large wooden building, opposite the Sugar Refinery, East Boston, owned by Messrs. John B. Jones and Ammi C. Lombard, was, with its contents, completely destroyed by fire yesterday morning, between two and three o'clock. The lower portion of it was occupied by several tenants as shops, and the upper part was improved by a Baptist Society for public worship. The building was insured at the Merchant's office for $3000. It is supposed that the building was set on fire. [Atlas.

THE FARM SCHOOL. At the annual meeting of the gentlemen connected with this noble charitable institution on Thompson's Island, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year.—President, Theodore Lyman; Vice President, Moses Grant; Treasure, J. I. Bowditch; Secretary, G. H. Kuhn; Managers, B. A. Gould, Elijah Cobb, Samuel Hooper, George Bemis, R. W. Bailey, R. C. Waterston, S. E. Brackett, Jesse Bird, Francis Baron, Henry B. Rogers.

PENSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE. The House, on Saturday, took up the resolutions of Mr. Bright relative to a Tariff, and the same passed Committee of the Whole without opposition. The main resolution is as follows:—"That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to oppose the passage of any bill which may have for its object any reduction whatever in the present Tariff, as established by the Act of Congress of Aug. 30, 1842."

Letters from St. Petersburg state that the operations on the Railroad from St. Petersburgh to Moscow has been discontinued. No reason is assigned for the cessation of labor, which up to this time has been prosecuted with extraordinary activity.

MRS. TYLER. it is said by a Washington letter-writer in Philadelphia, has issued a ukase, requiring the foreign ministers to appear in court dresses, and our navy and army in their appropriate uniforms, at her "drawing-rooms" parties.

The Lynn paper states that out of seventeen witnesses in one of the license cases recently tried at Ipswich, FIVE were unable to write their names, and were obliged to "make their mark," on the order for their pay.

In the Supreme Court at Washington, January 10, in the case of the United States vs. the Phœnix Bank et al, the appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for Massachusetts was dismissed.

JOHN GORDON. The petition of John Gordon, for a reprieve, has been refused in the House of Representatives of Rhode-Island, by a vote of thirty-six to twenty-seven.

In Philadelphia, Saturday morning, a countryman was fined $5 and the costs by the Mayor, for exposing for sale in the market a quantity of unwholesome sausage meat.

The extensive iron foundry of Mr Adams, at Wilmington, Del., with several frame buildings, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
At Hillsborough, Lower Village, N.H.
BY L. M. KIMBALL.

Jan 18, 1845. 6m

Vestiges of Creation.

VESTIGES of the Natural History of Creation—Just published, for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. j18

Lays of the Gospel.

JUST PUBLISHED, LAYS OF THE GOSPEL, by S. G. Bulfinch. "Abide in me, and I in you. As the branch cannot bear fruit of itself, except it abide in the vine, no more can ye, except ye abide in me." John, xv. 4. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., j18 134 Washington, opposite School street.

Clarke's Sermon.

THE PECULIAR DOCTRINE OF CHRISTIANITY OF RECONCILIATION BY JESUS CHRIST, by James Freeman Clark. "God in Christ reconciling the world unto himself." Published, price three cents. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., j18 134 Washington, opposite School street.

New Pamphlets.

OBSTACLES TO THE TRUTH, a sermon by John T. Sargent; price 10 cents.

Report of the Executive Committee of the Benevolent Fraternity of Churches; price 6 cents.

The Peculiar Doctrines of Christianity, or Reconciliation by Jesus Christ, by J. F. Clark; price 3 cents.

The Character and Claims of sea-faring men, a sermon by Orville Dewey; price 12½ cents. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., j18 134 Washington, opposite School street.

At the Old Stand.

NOTICE. Having taken the store occupied by Hiram Barker, formerly by Rice & Hunt, the subscriber would solicit the patronage of friends, customers and the public generally, feeling confident that he can sell goods at such prices as will give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage, and will endeavor to keep such goods as the public require. Ready to sell to any and all parties, without distinction, at market prices. ABEL HUNT.

Brighton Corner, Jan. 18, 1845. 6w*

Water Privilege for Sale.

A GOOD water privilege for a machine shop or small factory within 3 rods of the Fitchburg Railroad, about a quarter of a mile above Weston Depot, on Viles's road, so called, situated on Stony Brook. There are two saw, and two grist-mills, and one large machine or plough and Wheelwright establishment above this privilege. After passing these sites it receives the waters of Cherry Brook, about 60 rods above said privilege.

The head and fall is 11½ feet. The place might be lowered 2 or 3 feet, with little trouble. There is now a survey in progress for another railroad to pass within about 3 or 4 rods, on the other side of said privilege, (it is near a school-house) and the road leading out at the school-house, makes almost a complete dam. This privilege is well calculated for a machine shop for either or both of these railroads.

For further particulars, apply to S. M. FELTON, Engineer of the F. R. R., or the subscriber on the premises. JONA. WARREN.

Weston, Jan'y 18, 1845. eopf

Valuable School Book.

FAMILIAR DIALOGUES AND POPULAR DISCUSSIONS, for Exhibition in Schools and Academies, of either sex, and for the amusement of social parties, by William B. Fowle, author of 'Bible Reader,' 'Improved Guide in Spelling,' etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE WORK.

[From William Russell, Teacher of Elocution.]

I have perused, with pleasure, the volume of Familiar Dialogues edited by Mr. Fowle. It seems well adapted to its purpose, and will, I think, prove highly useful in enabling young persons to read in a natural and animated style,—one of the most important attainments in Elocution.

Yours, respectfully, WILLIAM RUSSELL.

[From R. G. Parker, author of "Progressive Exercises in English Composition," "Grammar," &c.

I received some days ago a copy of your new "Book of Dialogues and Discussions," by W. B. Fowle, Esq. of this city, the highly talented and deservedly popular teacher of the Young Ladies' Monitorial School.—From the examination I have been enabled to make, and still more from my high estimation of Mr. Fowle, as a practical teacher, I do not hesitate to give an unqualified recommendation of his book, believing it to be skillfully adapted, by its form, arrangements, and contents, for the place which he intended that it should fill. I wish that every school in New England was furnished with two or three dozen copies of the work.

Respectfully yours, RICHARD G. PARKER.

[From the American Traveller.]

His long experience in the business of instruction has led him to discover the deficiencies in our elementary books, and enabled him to prepare a work that will be highly useful to pupils somewhat advanced in an English education.

[From the Daily Mail.]

It is a work that is greatly needed; and the selections being made with excellent taste and judgment, it must command an extensive sale.

[From the editor of the Newburyport Watchtower.]

If the recitation of these or similar pieces, should form part of the amusement of our firesides, that hurtful excitement abroad may be superseded by innocent, and, at the same time, intellectual recreation at home; for, if there is any one point to which the domestic philanthropist should, without hesitation, direct his efforts, it is to the invention of new, useful, and interesting amusements for the young at their social meetings.

[From "Arcturus," a Journal of Books and Opinions, published monthly in New York city.]

It differs from other works of the kind in the peculiar talent displayed in its composition. The contents are mostly *original;* a collection of good humored dialogues, with sufficient mirth and great ease and facility, somewhat after the manner of Cumberland, the dramatist. There is a sprinkling of well selected extracts, just sufficient to give a relish of classicality, without destroying the beauties of classic authors by confounding them with the dull routine of school.

Third edition. Published and for sale by CHARLES TAPPAN, 114 Washington street. j18

Flower Garden Companion.

THE AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN DIRECTORY, containing practical directions for the culture of plants in the flower garden, hot-house, greenhouse, rooms, or parlor windows, for every month in the year. Instructions for erecting a hot house, green house, and laying out a flower garden. The whole adapted to either large or small gardens, with instructions for preparing the soil, propagating, planting, pruning, training, and setting the grape vine, with descriptions of the best sorts for cultivating in the open air. New edition, with numerous additions, by Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Florist.

For sale by CHARLES TAPPAN, 114 Washington street. j11

A Farm Wanted.

Wanted to purchase a Farm within 6 or 8 miles of the city, south or west, of from 50 to 60 acres, with good buildings. Any one having such a place to dispose of can find a cash purchaser, by addressing A. Z. at the Ploughman Office.

j11 3w*

New School Book.

PHYSIOLOGY FOR CHILDREN, by Mrs. Jane Taylor, revised and corrected.

Fresh supply just received and for sale by CHARLES TAPPAN, 114 Washington street. j11

To Hoe Manufacturers.

ON hand, a large quantity of Malleable Iron Hoe Eyes, and will be sold cheap, or exchange for Hoes. No. 8 MERCHANTS' ROW, j11 3w* Boston.

Premium Bull for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell the Bull that has taken the first Premium at the Concord Cattle Show for the last two years. The animal is now one year and eight months old, weighs thirteen hundred, and may be seen at his farm in Bedford.

Jan 4, 1845. 3w* MOSES F. BROWN.

Bible News,

OR, Sacred Truths relating to the Living God, his only Son, and Holy Spirit, illustrated and defended in a continued series of Letters and Inquiries. To which is added a respectful address to the Trinitarian Clergy, relating to their manner of treating opponents. By Noah Worcester, D. D.; third edition. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. d14

Cattle Ties.

75 dozen

CHAINS

for tying Cattle, for sale by the dozen or single,

AT REDUCED PRICES,

by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON. 6w d21

Guano.

THIS article, which is used so universally in England, and has become so celebrated for producing great crops on all descriptions of soil, and on poor land in particular, where its effects are astonishing, can now be procured in large or small quantities, of HOVEY & CO.,

No. 7 Merchants' Row, Boston. aug24

Clothing! Clothing!!

MADE to order in the most fashionable manner to suit the Merchant, Farmer, Mechanic, and man of leisure, by the subscriber, over the store of E. H. Warren. Gentlemen who patronize this establishment may depend upon having their work done with neatness and despatch, and warranted to fit.

Grateful for past favors a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

Framingham, Dec 14, 1844. EPHRAIM LORD. tf

Tailoring Establishment.

THE subscriber informs his friends that he has now *threaded* his way back to his former *stand* in *Framingham Centre*, where he will take *measures* to accommodate them and all others who are inclined to be *suited*.

He thanks his friends for former patronage, and he trusts he can please them again.

BENJ. THOMPSON.

Framingham, Nov. 23, 1844.

Gentlemen

ABOUT to order their supply of Clothing for the season, are respectfully invited to call and examine our large and varied assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, embracing every variety of Broad-cloths, Beaver Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres, and Sattinets, also, a large assortment of new and fashionable Vestings.

N. B. Gentlemens' Clothing, of every style, made up in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction to the purchaser, or no sale.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, Oct. 12. 1844. tf

New Series of Elementary School Books,

BY WILLIAM RUSSELL, teacher of Elocution, late editor of the American Journal of Education, and author of several valuable works:—

1. A PRIMER.
2. A SPELLING BOOK.
3. A PRIMARY READER.

The books are designed to furnish Teachers with the means of imparting a thorough and systematic course of Elementary Instruction, in Spelling and Reading.

The Primer conducts the learner through the combination of letters found in Monosyllables, containing two, or a diphthong, and two, three or four Consonants. Price, 8 cents.

The Spelling Book extends the combinations to Polysyllables, and adds a course of instruction on Punctuation, Numbers, Abbreviations, &c., adapted to juvenile reading. In the Primer and the Spelling Book, easy reading lessons alternate with the spelling columns; and both books are so arranged as to render the process of spelling conducive, as far as practicable, to thorough and expeditious progress in reading. To facilitate this result, suggestions to Teachers on methods of instruction are annexed to most of the lessons. Price, 17 cents.

The Primer and the Spelling Book of this series, are so prepared as to retain the benefit of systematic progress in reading, by means of spelling, (embracing the names and sounds of letters,) and, at the same time to admit of the method of teaching by means of a gradual arrangement of easy words, independently of spelling.

The Primary Reader contains a series of exercises in Articulation, designed to form habits of distinct Enunciation and correct Pronunciation; suggestions to teachers on the rudiments of Elocution; and a selection of easy reading Lessons, adapted to young learners. In difficult or peculiar passages in the reading Lessons, the Emphasis, Inflections, and Pauses, are indicated by Notation. Price, 20 cents.

To the above has been added a Reading Book of 428 pages, entitled

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL READER:

being a selection of pieces in Prose and Verse, with rules for reading and speaking. By Mr. Russell and John Goldsbury, A. M., designed for Common Schools and Academies.

In preparation, an Introduction to the American School Reader, by Messrs. Goldsbury and Russell.

The whole series has been prepared with reference to the formation of a correct and appropriate style of reading, in childhood and youth, as the only sure foundation for subsequent attainments in Elocution.

Copies will be furnished, gratuitously, for examination.

CHARLES TAPPAN, Publisher, 114 Washington street. Dec 27

Sleighs and Carriages.

HOLLIS HASTINGS,

HAS for sale a prime lot of custom made Sleighs and light Pungs, which will be first rate when the snow comes.

Also for sale, Carriages, Harnesses, Collars, Trunks, Wagons, Pew Cushions, Riding Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Carriage Lamps, brass bands, coach wrenches, harness buckles, trimmings, carriage lace, and a large quantity of wool flocks for stuffing, &c. &c. for sale.

Also, Drab Cloths for Carriage Lining, Morocco Skins and Painted Carpet.

Also, Paints, copal varnish, spirits turpentine, sponge blacking, Linseed and Neatsfoot Oil.

Framingham, Jan 4, 1845. tf

Cow Lost.

STRAYED from Brighton, on Monday, the 23d inst, a black lined back Cow, about 9 years old, white bag, a ball on one horn, and forward with calf. Any information concerning her, left at Taft's Tavern, or G. W. Hasleine's, West Roxbury, or at Cattle Fair Hotel, Brighton, or with the undersigned, Cambridgeport, shall be suitably rewarded.

JOS. A. WILLARD.

Cambridgeport, Dec 28, 1844. 3w*

Musician's Companion, 3d Part,

CONTAINING 40 setts of Cotillions, arranged with figures, and a large number of popular Marches, Quick Steps, Waltzes, Hornpipes, Contra Dances, Songs, &c. &c., several of which are in three parts, viz: first, second, and Bass, for the Violin, Flute, Clarionet, Bass Viol, &c., containing in all about 500 pieces of Music, more than 150 are original or have never before been published in this country.

Published and sold by E. HOWE, 7 Corahill.

Price, $1.

—ALSO—

The Amateur's Song Book, 2d part, containing a large collection of popular, sentimental, national and comic Songs, set to music.

For sale as above. Price 25 cents. tf d28

New Stock of Shoes.

THE subscriber is receiving direct from the manufacturers, a complete assortment of Ladies, Misses and Children's Shoes of superior quality.

—ALSO—

A prime lot of Men's and Boy's Winter Boots, all of which are offered for sale at the lowest cash prices.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, Oct. 12, 1844. tf

Brooks' New Prayer book.

THE CHRISTIAN IN HIS CLOSET, or Prayers for Individuals, adapted to the various ages conditions, and circumstances of life. By Charles Brooks.

"When thou prayest, enter into thy closet."—BIBLE.

"Let never day nor night unhallowed pass,
But still remember what the Lord hath done."
SHAKESPEARE.

Just published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School street. j11

Burnap's Lectures.

EXPOSITORY LECTURES on the principal passages of the Scriptures which relate to the doctrine of the trinity. By George A. Burnap, Pastor of the First Independent Church of Baltimore.

Just published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School street. j11

Poultry Book-Fresh Supply.

THE AMERICAN POULTERER'S COMPANION, a practical treatise on the breeding, rearing, fattening, and general management of the various species of Domestic Poultry, with illustrations, and portraits of Fowls taken from life, by C. N. Bement. Second edition.

For sale by CHARLES TAPPAN, 114 Washington street. j11

A CHANGE AND DISCOUNT.

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.,

Respectfully give notice that in consequence of the **expiration** of their present **copartnership,** and of

New Arrangements

which require the settling of the affairs of the present firm,

Their whole Stock of Goods

will be offered for *sixty days,* (with all goods arriving previous to Feb. 1st.,)

AT AUCTION PRICES.

The store will be closed on *Monday, Dec. 9th,* to *mark down the prices;* every article will be marked at its lowest

Auction Value,

and no deviation will be made (except for remnants.) The public must be aware that in putting forth an advertisement of this kind, we *must be in earnest,* and that we shall perform all that we promise, as we prefer to close our stock at private sale, at *auction prices,* to selling it at

PUBLIC AUCTION.

Our stock was never more complete than at present, and comprises every desirable article for

Ladies' or Gentlemen's Apparel,

or for

Household Purposes.

OUR STOCK OF SHAWLS

is the largest in this country, and contains every quality imported, from the lowest to the most costly articles, and will be offered from 15 to 30 *per cent. discount.* In the stock are some of those splendid *Paris Exposition Long and Square Cashmere Shawls,* and a large lot of *Highland* and other *comfort Shawls;* all of which will be offered at tempting prices.

Also, Super Cashmere, at 4.50
" " 7.00
and super super " " 12.00
of Mode, Scarlet, Green, Blue, and Black centres, such as are selling at 6, 10, and 15 dolls. each.

OF SILKS AND SATINS

we can show an assortment of more than **70,000 yards,** in which will be found above 10,000 yards which we have been selling at 75 and 87½ cts., *marked down to 62½,* and a large lot of others *to 50 cts. and less;* and all our assortment never was better than now, as we received by last packets 5 *cases of rich Silks* for *Cloaks and Dressing Dresses,* of the best quality and of uncommon styles, all of which will be offered at the same low prices.

OF CASHMERES, M. DE LAINES,

Rept Cashmeres, Chusans, and all *Stuff Dress Goods,* we can show a stock of over

100,000 yards,

of which 10,000 yards will be marked down to 1 s., 10,000 to 20 cts., 10,000 yards all wool, to 25 cts., of goods now selling at 25 to 42 cts., and all the finer qualities in proportion; among which are some of the richest and most costly *Paris Cashmeres d'Ecosse* of styles not to be found elsewhere in this city.

OF BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Doeskins, Vestings, and other fabrics for *Gents.'* wear, our assortment is unsurpassed for variety and excellence.

We shall offer 500 yards super **Broadcloth** at $2.00, 5-4 **French Doeskins** at $2.00, such as are selling at $2.50; and all our **Cloths, Vestings,** and **Pantaloon Stuffs,** at the same low rates.

In our **Clothing, Doeskins** and **French** and **German** and **French Vestings,** imported; and gentlemen will find it to their interest to examine them, as they will be offered at low prices.

MOURNING GOODS.

Bombazines, Alepines, Barbary Satins, Alpacas, and all other articles for mourning, will be marked at low prices. We shall offer a good article of *Lasting Bombazine* at 75 cts.

Silk Warp Alpacas at 62½ cts.
Cotton " 33½ "
and all our finer qualities at the same liberal discount.

A LARGE STOCK OF CLOAKINGS

at very low prices.

THIBET AND MERINO CLOTHS

of all colors and various qualities.

30 pieces of **Merinos** will be marked down to 87½ cts., and the finer qualities in the same ratio.

SILK VELVETS

of all colors.

HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS,

A full and complete stock. We shall offer *Linen Sheetings,* all Linen, 3 yards wide, at $1.00, and all other widths in proportion, down to 37½ for 5-4 wide.
8-4 *White Damask Cloths* at 50 cts.
8-4 *Brown* " " 62½ cts.
and all other sizes as low in proportion. *Piano and Table Cloths of Cotton, Worsted,* and the finest *Embossed Linen Sheetings,* best makes, at low rates. *Linen Cambric Hdkfs* from 12½ cts., upward.
Bird's Eye Diaper, at 30 cts. *yard.*
Marseilles Quilts, all sizes.
Cotton Flannels, bleached and unbleached, very cheap.
Flannels, all widths. Some all wool, as low as 25 cts.
Calicoes, yard wide, 12½ cts.,
do. ½ wide, 8½ cts.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF FANCY ARTICLES.

Embroideries, Chemisettes, Collars, trimmed and untrimmed, **Laces, Insertings, Edgings, Embroidered and Revere Stitched Linen Cambric Hdkfs., Ladies' and Gents.' Scarfs and Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Book, Swiss, Mull, Saccarilla, India,** and other **White Muslins,** and a large assortment of **Fancy Muslins** for evening dress, with many other articles not specified. Our whole stock, without any reserve, will be offered at such prices as will insure its rapid sale, as the business of the present firm will be brought to a close in February.

Original one price store, opposite the Marlboro' Hotel,

192 Washington Street, *Boston.*

GEO. W. WARREN & CO.

Books on Horticulture, &c.

JUST received, a collection of rare and valuable standard works on Horticulture and kindred sciences.

—AMONG THEM ARE—

The Flower Garden, by Mrs Loudon, 3 vols, quarto, elegantly illustrated with numerous colored plates of Flowers.

Companion to the Flower Garden, by Mrs Loudon, 12mo, beautifully illustrated, pp 347, first American edition.

The Green House, by Charles McIntosh, C. F. C. H. S., with superb colored illustrations, and elegant binding.

The Flower Garden, its cultivation, arrangement, and general management. A new edition carefully revised, with numerous colored plates, splendid binding.

The Orchard and Fruit Garden, including the Forcing Pit, by Charles McIntosh, C. H. F. L. S., author of the Green House, with splendid colored plates of choice Fruit.

Paxton's Botanical Dictionary, with numerous illustrations.

Cottage Residences, or a series of designs for Rural Cottages and Cottage Villas, and their garden and grounds, adapted to North America, by A. J. Downing, author of a Treatise on Landscape Gardening, illustrated by numerous engravings, 8vo, pp 187.

Bridgeman's Assistant, in three parts, tenth edition, improved, by T. Bridgeman, 8vo, pp 503.

Mrs Lincoln's Botany.

Stevens on Irrigation and Draining.

New England Fruit Book.

Johnston's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry.

Bees, Pigeons, &c.

Treatise on Sheep.

Florula Bostoniensis.

Complete Florist.

The Tree Lifter.

Flower Vase.

Every Lady her own Gardener.

Flora's Interpreter.

Catalogue of the London Horticultural Society.

Poultry Yard.

Dana's Muck Manual.

Kitchen Gardener.

Complete Gardener.

Complete Farmer.

New American Gardener.

New American Orchardist.

Lindley's Horticulture.

Vegetable Kingdom.

Colman's Reports.

With other valuable works comprising every standard and valuable work on Agriculture, Horticulture, and Botany.

Libraries furnished on liberal terms. For sale, wholesale and retail, at

WARREN'S SALOON AND SEED STORE, d28 tf No 1 Tremont Temple.

For Sale.

A Desirable Farm, very pleasantly situated in the westerly part of Sterling, containing about seventy acres of Land, now occupied by Samuel Flagg, with good buildings and well watered. Also, adjoining the above, about four acres of land, with the House, Barn, and Wheelwright Shop, with water power sufficient for doing a good business, now occupied by Abraham Flagg.

Also, near the above, a small place on which Henry Flagg now lives, containing about six acres, with a House and Barn thereon, convenient for a mechanic.

For particulars, apply to E. KILBURN, living near the premises, or to the subscriber, No 40 Cambridge street, Boston. REBECCA D. GOODNOW.

j4 3w*

POTTER'S
Botanic Garden and Nurseries,

CRANSTON, R. I.

100,000 FRUIT TREES of all the desirable varieties of Appies, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Mulberries, &c. &c., can be furnished at this establishment, suitable for transplanting this present spring—some are of large size.

Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberries, of the finest varieties.

Ornamental and Forest Trees, Evergreen Trees, Harrison's Double Yellow Rose, with a great variety of other choice Roses, Althœas, Syringo, Shrubs, Honeysuckles, Vines, Creepers, &c. &c.

Green and Hot House Plants.

This establishment contains the most extensive variety of plants to be found at any one place in New England; the selections have been made from the most noted sources in this country and Europe; and the Proprietor flatters himself that persons cannot obtain at any place in the Union, plants more genuine.—Persons wishing quantities will be furnished at lower prices than can be purchased at any similar establishment in the country.

Those in the city or vicinity, wishing to view the Plants, can by leaving Boston in the morning train of cars to Providence return in the afternoon, as the Nursery is but a mile from the city of Providence.

☞ Catalogues of the Plants will be distributed *gratis,* at the office of this paper.

☞ Trees and Plants packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the country.

ANSON HOWARD POTTER.

Cranston Botanic Garden, }
Nov 30, 1844. } tf

Farm for Sale.

A Farm situated in the easterly part of Stoneham, one mile from the Upper Meeting House in the North Village in Malden, seven miles from Boston, and within sixty rods of the contemplated extension of the Boston and Maine Railroad. The said Farm contains about seventy acres of good Land, divided into Mowing, Pasturing, Tillage, and about ten acres of Woodland.

There is on the above Farm 200 Apple, Pear and Peach Trees, a large part of which are grafted and in a bearing condition.

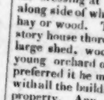
A good Dwelling House two stories high, with a Shed and Chaise-House attached, with Barn and other out buildings.

The above property was lately in the possession of Joseph Vinton, who has removed to Indiana, and will be sold at a reasonable price. Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, in the centre of Stoneham, or of AARON GREEN, North Malden.

DARIUS STEVENS.

Stoneham, Sept 7, 1844. tf

A Rare Chance for an Extra Farm.



One of the best Farms in the County of Cumberland is now offered for sale, containing 165 acres of land, 120 of which is under cultivation, the residue in wood and pasture, which is the best in the neighborhood, with never failing springs of water; it now cuts 120 tons of English and 15 tons of cut 200 tons of English in a very few years. It is within 20 minutes ride of Portland, Me.; is bounded on one side by tide water, has a wharf where mussles for dressing at 80 cents per cord can be landed, and along side of which a vessel of 120 tons can load with hay or wood. The buildings consist of a double two story house thoroughly finished and painted, 3 barns, a large shed, wood house and corn house, and has a young orchard of choice fruit trees. If a purchaser preferred it he might have his choice to take 125 acres with all the buildings, excepting one barn, or the whole property. Any one wishing to purchase a valuable Farm, can learn farther particulars by addressing box 81, Portland Post Office. tf my11

A Farm for Sale.

Situated in Methuen, Mass. 7 miles from Lowell, and 3 from Methuen Village, on the road to Nashua. Said farm contains 130 acres of land, in good repair: is suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing and wood land; has a large quantity of fruit trees on it, a good large house built of bricks, containing 11 rooms, suitable for one family or two; a barn, 70 by 38; cider mill, carpenter and shoe shops; buildings all new within 17 years, and in good repair. Said farm will be sold cheap. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN SMITH, living on the premises.

Methuen, Aug. 29, 1844. tf

Farmers in Andover and Vicinity

Can find Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's

PLOUGHS,

and a general assortment of FARMING TOOLS, at wholesale prices, at STIMPSON & DOLE'S. Ballard Vale, April 5, 1844.

School and Text Books---Cheap.

JAMES MUNROE & CO., Publishers and Booksellers, 134 Washington street, would ask the attention of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers, School Committees, and others to their large stock of Standard School Books and also of Greek and Latin Books for Academies and High Schools, supplies of which are kept constantly on hand; among them are

Goldsbury's Common School Grammar and Sequel.
Worcester's American Primary Spelling Book and Sequel.
Pictorial Natural History, 400 cuts.
Introduction to Geometry, with plates.
Crosby's Greek Course; Sale's Spanish Course.
PRIMERS, by Gallaudett, Worcester, Emerson, Beatley, and Wood.
SPELLING BOOKS, by Worcester, Webster, National Spelling Books, Emerson, Town, Gallaudett, Saunders, Hazen, Fowle, Leonard and Marshall.
READING BOOKS, by Saunders, Porter, Pierpont, Worcester, Abbott, Lovell, Hale and Goodrich.
HISTORIES, by Worcester, Olney, Goodrich, Hale, Pinnock, Goldsmith and Robinson.
GEOGRAPHIES, by Mitchell, Olney, Smith, Goodrich, Woodbridge, Malte Brun, Burritt and Worcester.
GRAMMARS, by Goldsbury, Smith, Murray, Kirkham, Frost, Green, Brown, Fisher and Fowle.
PHILOSOPHIES, by Comstock, Blake, Swift, Parker, Olmstead, Phelps, Jones, Bakewell, Smellie.
CHEMISTRIES, by Gray, Phelps, Turner, Eaton, Peck, Johnston and Grund.
GEOMETRIES, by Peirce, Legendre and Grund.
ASTRONOMIES, by Wilkins, Herschell, Vose, Blake, Olmstead and Ryan.
ARITHMETICS, by Leonard, Emerson, Greenleaf, Colburn and Davies.
Sophocle's Greek Grammar and Exercises, Felton's Reader, Jacobs' Reader, Homer's Iliad.
DICTIONARIES, by Webster, Worcester and Walker, Leveret's Latin Lexicon, Donnegen and Graves' Greek Lexicons, Anthon's Classical Dictionary. All the Works on Botany, Mathematics, Bookkeeping, &c. &c.

All the various courses used in studying the Spanish, French, German and Italian Languages.

Always on hand, a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, suitable for School, Village, Lyceum and Parish Libraries, which, together with the text books, will be sold as low as by any other house in the city. Stationery, a large assortment. tf o19

'Plumbe' Daguerrian Gallery.

or

PATENT COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.

No. 75 COURT ST. (formerly Harrington's Museum.)

CONTAINING the largest collection of Daguerreotypes in the world. ADMITTANCE FREE. "Plumbe Patent" Colored Likenesses taken every day, without regard to weather, at THREE DOLLARS each, and a duplicate GRATIS!

A method has been discovered, and known only at this place, of painting the exact complexion and every variety of color in the dress. Thus, in addition to the unerring fidelity of the likeness, you have all the rich effect and high finish of the most exquisite painting.

☞ Persons sitting for their Miniatures at this establishment are guaranteed a perfect likeness and decidedly a better picture, colored nearer to nature, than at any other place, or no charge.

Apparatus and Instruction on reasonable terms.

☞ Prompt attention to PAID letters, and to those only. tf—d14

Feather Beds Cleansed.

THE subscriber would most respectfully inform his friends and the public in general, that he still carries on the business of Renovating old Feathers, at No 2 Granite Court, near the Marlboro' Hotel, opposite the head of Franklin street, Boston, where, upon an entirely new principle, he dresses and renovates old Feathers, making them equal to new; and as the process is entirely confined to the operation of Steam, the Feathers dressed by his machine are rendered much cleaner, sweeter and softer, than by any other method, without the possibility of their being scorched in drying, which is very liable to be the case in the ordinary mode. This advantage must appear obvious to all; and from the universal satisfaction which has been expressed by all who have given his Steam Apparatus a trial he does not fear thus highly to recommend it for general adoption, and as much labor is saved by his machinery, he can offer another inducement in the reduction of the price, and will cleanse the Feathers of old Beds when sent for and returned for $1.25, and if brought to his establishment and taken from thence $1, being a saving upon old charges of 150 to 200 per cent, besides the superiority of dressing, and warranted to kill all kinds of vermin in Beds or Mattrasses: no fear of disease getting from one bed to another, as they pass through a chemical process which kills all disease, and will take all bad smell from the feathers.

o19 3m HENRY CARTER.

Grass Seed.

PRIME Herds Grass, Red and White Clover, Red Top, Fowl Meadow and Orchard Grass Seeds, for sale low, by *RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON,* Quincy Hall Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Boston. tf aug10

Farm for Sale,

In the centre of Saugus, known as the NECK FARM, situated about seven miles from Boston, and the same from Salem. It is also about midway between the two Eastern Railroads, being three miles from Lynn and three from Malden.—Said Farm contains about 83 acres of land, nearly fenced in by the water of Saugus River, and is suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, salt marsh and woodland. It has upon it a good supply of fruit trees, mostly in bearing state, and contains the locality of Red Jasper, so noted by Geologists throughout the country,

THE POET'S CORNER.

TO A HEN.

"Hail to thee! blithe spirit!
Bird, thou never wert!"
[Shelley to a skylark.

Thou *art* a "bird"—a pretty bird, thou amiable hen,
And a "spirit," too, thou hoverest about the barns of men;
A meek and quiet spirit, thou art rather seen than heard;
And I love thee for thy gentleness, thou sweet domestic bird.

A child of industry and peace, thou dost appear to be,
And scratching round the world for food, is world enough for thee.
There's judgment in thy countenance—there's shrewdness in thine air,
And the innocence of chickenhood is ever dwelling there.

Thy voice is somewhat clamorous; but, while most other birds
Pipe out their soft and lovelike notes to sentimental words,
Thy cackling note, statistical, in business sty'e is made,
To proclamate to all around when thou an egg hast laid.

I grant it lacks in sentiment, and possibly might seem
A little ostentatious too; but, in this age of steam,
When self display is "all the go"—statistics "all the rage,"
It surely is in keeping with "the spirit of the age!"

And thy gentler voice too oft is heard, entreating from the hog,
For thy chickens some of them to come, and light upon a log.
And at eve thy private "curfew bell"—thy clucking tongue, is loosed,
To bid the chicks forsake the world, and come with thee to roost.

Thus calmly dost thou pass thy days, thou amiable hen,
Renouncing woods and poetry, for the bustling haunts of men;
The lark may sing, the eagle soar, the vulture joy in strife,
'Tis "glory enough" for thee to be "domestic" in thy life.

And now, farewell!—be thou with joy and corn abundant blest,
And be thy last declining days, thy brightest and thy best!
With this I cease, my harp I hang, like Jews, by Babel's streams,
No more thy praise to warble forth, bird of my sweetest dreams. [N. Y. Mirror.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Only a Trifle.

BY EMILY N. MAY.

"It's only a trifle, uncle," said Harry Stuyvesant to his guardian. "Miss Boyd may be as you say, careless; but its only a trifle, and outweighed by her beauty and brilliant talents."

"You may live to think differently, Harry," said the old gentleman. "I have seen thrice your years, and depend upon it, the happiness of a married life rests on the *little* things rather than the *great* ones. You can't all the time be thinking of your wife's beauty, but will sometimes recur to the comforts you once enjoyed in a tidy house, and, before a year has gone over your head, you will be willing to sacrifice her brilliant talents for an amiable disposition. Give me a woman who has the tact to perceive and gratify one's little peculiarities of taste or habit—who knows when to have the slippers warmed, how much to cook the joint of meat, in what way to do up one's linen, and to attend to all those other little, every day comforts. You may despise these trifles now, but they have more to do with the happiness of a married life than anything else."

Harry kept silent a moment, looking at the key of his watch, which he kept whirling; for he felt that his uncle was eyeing him keenly. At length he spoke—

"But, granting what you say—how do you know that Ellen Boyd will not attend to these trifles? Cannot a woman of genius make a kind and considerate wife!"

"Certainly—a few may—"

"Then," interrupted Harry, exultingly, "that is giving up your case. I'll run the risk, she'll be one of the few—and who would'nt rather have a beauty and a *bel esprit* than a mere humdrum," and with these words he bowed himself out of his uncle's office.

The old gentleman shook his head sadly, as he gazed at the young man.

"It is no use arguing with him, I see," he said to himself—"the boy's crazy with love, and is determined to throw himself away. I can only give him advice, and advice wont move him. Well, let him try the experiment. As he makes his bed, so he must lie." And with the homely proverb, the old gentleman turned to his desk, and resumed the examination of his papers.

Ellen Boyd was a beauty and a wit; but her temper was high, and she was both by nature and education selfish. The gratification of her pleasure was all she cared for, and to this she managed to make everything and everybody subservient. Her splendid face and figure, united to her really brilliant powers of conversation, made her a favorite in every circle in which she moved, and procured her constant admirers, who fed her self love with flattery. At home, she was considered the prodigy of the family, and in consequence had been spoiled from her childhood. Her plainer sisters had learned to sacrifice a portion of their own wardrobes to render that of their sister more splendid; and often they, as well as their mother, labored all day to adjust the dress, that Ellen was to wear at a ball in the evening, for the family were not wealthy, and even had some difficulty, rumor said, to make ends meet at the close of the year. While her sisters were thus occupied, the proud beauty was usually lying on a sofa reading the last novel, or perhaps, ill-humoredly finding fault with them for not performing their task more to her taste. But all these things were borne meekly, for Ellen was expected to make a grand alliance, and besides, despite her many faults, her mother and sisters doated on her.

Her most successful lover was Harry Stuyvestant, and he was wealthy, and moreover of one of the best families of the State; people said it would be a match. His uncle, more than once, expostulated with him, but these arguments generally ended as the one we have recorded, and finally it became publicly known that Harry was to be married early in the Autumn.

Harry took his young wife to a handsome house in the city, where he intended hereafter to reside during the winter; and for a while no man was more happy. The beauty of his bride was the theme of praise in every assembly where she appeared: he saw himself envied in the possession of such a treasure; he was almost bewildered with gratified pride. At his own table, too, the most celebrated men of the country were proud to gather, for the grace and dignity, with which Mrs. Stuyvesant presided, and the brilliancy of her conversation, were extolled by all. For two months Harry was at the pinnacle of bliss.

But he soon began to find that the cup was mixed with other ingredients than those of happiness. If to see his wife shine in company afforded him such pleasure, it was, alas! the only gratification her society afforded him, for at home she was always tired and silent, and even grew pettish when he sought conversation.

About three months after their marriage, Harry returned home one wet evening, tired and exhausted by a day of unusually laborious business. With a sense of relief he deposited his wet umbrella in the rack and opened the drawing room door. But instead of the cheerful fire he hoped to find there, all was cold and comfortless. He then went up stairs to his wife's sitting room; but she was not there. A little annoyed at finding her out, he rang the bell for a servant; but he had to repeat the summons before any one appeared. At last the cook entered.

"Where is Mrs. Stuyvesant!"

"Gone out," was the reply. She has been out all day."

"Humph! Are you the only servant about!"

"Yes, sir. The rest have all gone out too—they did'nt expect you back so soon."

"Is'nt there any fire in the house!" said he, sharply checking himself in a severe animadversion on the servants.

"There comes John," said the cook, as the gate was heard shutting, "he will soon make up the fire, sir, and misess will be home by'm bye."

In no very good humor Harry had to walk up and down the hall until a fire was made, and even after that, quite half an hour elapsed before the carriage drove up with his wife. She came in, complaining of excessive fatigue, and with a fit of peevishness, for the milliner had disappointed her; and her husband spent one of the most unpleasant evenings of his life.

Another month passed on, and Harry's pleasure in witnessing the triumph of his wife's beauty continued to wear away beneath the thousand petty annoyances of home. He still, at times, loved her as passionately as ever, and often at an evening assembly, he would stand apart leaning against a pillar, contemplating like a young lover the effect produced by her transcendant loveliness. At other times he would hang, a charmed listener, on the words with which she was enchanting a circle of dignified and renowned statesmen. But when he entered his home, all his happiness had vanished. His wife belonged to that class who seem to think that it is too much trouble to dress for a husband, and accordingly she met him at breakfast and dinner, unless when there was company, in an old slovenly dress, and a manner that was sure to be indifferent, even if it was not ill-humored; for as Ellen had married him for his wealth alone, and that was now assured to her, she no longer considered it worth her while to consult his comfort. In the same way she met every advance for an evening's quiet enjoyment when there was no ball or soiree to attend, though this occurred but rarely. Instead of striving to entertain her husband, she usually took up a novel or slept on the sofa.

Sometimes Harry ventured to expostulate, but this only produced altercations, and he was wise enough to give it up. Scenes like that which we have recorded, when he would return home and find everything comfortless, servants negligent because the mistress of the house was careless, became too frequent. Harry, at length did what hundreds of husbands have done before, in like circumstances—he sought abroad for that comfort he could not find at home.

There is not now a more unhappy couple than Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant. She still shines in public, the admired of all observers, but her beauty is already falling a victim to her ill-temper, and it is rumored that her husband's fortune begins to feel the result of his life, and that daily scenes occur between the two, in consequence of his refusal to supply her extravagance as before.

"I feared it would be so," said Harry's uncle, "and I said, from the beginning, that Ellen's selfishness would make her disregard his comfort. Ah! my dear, it is because you have paid so much attention to the every day trifles of married life that we have been so happy." [Ladies' Nat. Mag.

RELATIVE DECAY OF THE SEXES. Decay in the male sex is much more rapid than in the female. In the three years ending June 30, 1840, the total number of deaths among males throughout England and Wales was 518,066, while the deaths among females were only 499,058, giving an excess of male deaths in three years of 18,048 After this statement, it cannot appear surprising that the number of females in any country should notably exceed the number of males. In the present time, in London, there are 996,000 females to 878,000 males, or an excess of 119,000 ladies. Coupled with this fact, and obviously depending on it, is the superior longevity of the female sex. There died throughout England and Wales, between 1st July, 1839, and 30th June, 1840, 5247 females, aged 85 and upwards; whereas of the same age, there died only 2954 gentlemen, leaving what is called in the city "a balance" in favor of the old ladies of 1293. Among the females who died, 71 had passed the age of 100, but only 40 males.

There are only three diseases common to the sexes which carry off more females than males; they are consumption, cancer and dropsy. The deaths by childbirth form but a very small fraction of the mortality of the female sex. The proportion is only 8 per 1000 of the total mortality; and as half a million of children are annually born in England and Wales, and scarcely 3000 deaths take place in childbirth, so there is only one death to 170 confinements. The researches of the registrar-general have brought to light some singular results with reference to the proportion in which acute diseases affect the two sexes. In the zymotic tribe the uniformity is quite extraordinary. Thus, out of 8194 persons dying of measles in 1840, throughout England and Wales, 4143 were males, and 4051 females—a difference of only 92. Again out of 17,862 persons dying of scarlet fever in the same year, 8927 were males, 8935 were females—a difference of only 8. On the other hand, it appears that out of 14,806 dying of pneumonia, 8177 were males, and only 6629 females. Out of 22,787 dying of convulsion, 12,689 were males, and only 10,098 females. The superior value of female life, which this and all statistical considerations tend to prove, and which our insurance offices, by their variation of rates, acknowledge, is not attributable to any differences in the original construction of the body (for man is built of stronger materials than woman; (but first, to the smaller demand made upon her vital power during the middle period of life; secondly, to the healthier condition and temperature of the female mind; and thirdly. to the lesser amount of toil and anxiety which, in a highly civilized country, falls to the share of woman.

[Dr. G. Gregory.

EXTENSIVE WILDERNESS. It is known to but very few citizens that there is in the northeastern portion of the State of New York, an almost unexplored wilderness embracing a territory much larger than the entire State of Massachusetts, and capable, if as thickly settled, of containing more than a million of inhabitants. There are in this wilderness about two hundred lakes of two miles and upwards each in diameter; and some of them fifteen, eighteen, and even twenty miles in length. The Blue Mountain lake is described by Rev. Mr. Todd, as being upwards of eighteen feet above the level of Lake Champlain, and excelling in point of location, the beauty of Horicon, (better known as Lake George.) Near Long Lake, in the very heart of the forest, is a little community of fourteen families, who subsist by fishing, hunting, &c., and have lived in comparative ignorance until they were visited a few years since by the eminent divine above named. Besides these, this immense tract of land has never been explored by any, save by hunters and Indians who have penetrated but a short distance, so far as ascertained. They have in some instances, however, been overtaken by storms, and their sufferings and trials during these inclement seasons, together with their gaming exploits, would, in the hands of a proper person, furnish ample material for a very exciting and interesting romance. [St. Louis Rep.

FOLIAGE OF OUR FORESTS. English travellers often speak of the beauty of American forests in autumn, representing that the Old World has nothing equal to them in the variety and commingling of colors. Some of the lovers of nature go into our woods and gather the prettiest leaves for preservation. Soon after, Mr. Everett, our present Minister to St. James, went to England, his lady and daughter went to a party consisting of the nobility, wearing a wreath of our forest leaves, in a fine state of preservation. The wreaths attracted the gaze of all, and so strong was the admiration of them, that Mrs. Everett was asked where she procured the wreath. She replied that it was made of American leaves in their natural state. The English could not credit this statement, but asserted that the leaves were artificial. To convince them of the actual state of the leaves, Mrs. E. sent to Boston, and the next fall the most variegated of our forest leaves were sent to England as presents to Mrs. E.'s incredulous friends.

MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION. The Report of the Board of Managers of the fourth exhibition by this valuable association, has been duly printed, with the remarks of the Committee of Judges upon the articles exhibited, a list of those persons who received medals and diplomas, and the very excellent address delivered before the Institution by the Hon. George Lunt, of Newburyport—a production replete with interest and instruction, with classic learning and sound philosophy. From the Report by the Government of the Association we learn that upwards of sixty thousand persons visited the exhibition, and that the number of contributors to the same amounted to 1373, being an excess of 217 over that of the last exhibition. The report also states that "at no former period, have the articles exhibited, demonstrated more clearly the great utility of exhibitions of this kind, or presented such convincing proofs of the great advance in the manufacturing and mechanical branches in our country." Two hundred persons were selected as Judges upon the various articles exhibited, who performed their delicate duty in a prompt and efficient manner and, so far as known, gave general satisfaction. The Board have awarded twenty-six gold medals, 148 silver medals, and 296 diplomas, as testimonials of merit, and they received as the sum of admittance to the exhibition $15,132.75 cents. It is indeed gratifying to observe the steady interest felt in such exhibitions throughout our borders, and to acknowledge the enterprise constantly directed towards the progress of Home Manufactures, and the encouragement continually directed towards that true spirit of honest, personal independence, which gave the original impulse to the Mechanic Arts. We trust that every succeeding exhibition of the Association may be attended with prosperous results and redound more and more to the honor of Boston, Massachusetts, and New England. [Boston Transcript.

☞ The following executions have occurred within this county since its formation: 1737, Nov. 26, Hugh Henderson, alias John Hamilton, for Burglary: 1745, Jeffrey, a negro, for the murder of his mistress: 1768, Oct. 20, Arthur, a negro, for Rape: 1770, Oct. 25, William Lindsey, for Burglary: 1778, July 2, William Brooks, James Buchannan, Ezra Rose, and Bathsheba Spooner, for the murder of Joshua Spooner, of Brookfield: 1779, Nov. 11, Robert Young, for Rape: 1783, June 19, William Huggins and John Mansfield, for Burglary: 1786, Aug 17, Johnson Green, for Burglary: 1793, Oct. 31, Samuel Frost, for the murder of Elisha Allen of Princeton: 1825, Dec 7. Horace Carter, for Rape: 1845, Jan. 3, Thomas Barrett, for the murder of Mrs. Ruth Houghton of Lunenburg. None of these individuals were natives of Worcester, and but three were born within the County. [Worcester Ægis.

☞ Some of the above murders made a great deal of talk at the time in Worcester county and throughout the state. Mr. Spooner's murder was the subject of evening fireside horrors for many years after. Frost had committed a previous murder, but was acquitted on a plea of insanity. [Ed.

LATER FROM TEXAS. Galveston papers to the 28th Dec. state that the most important bills before Congress are, a bill directing the president and heads of departments to reside at the seat of government; a bill to remove the public archives from Austin to Washington; a bill introduced by Mr. Henderson, to remove the seat of government to Houston; a bill to abolish the office of secretary of the navy, and transfer its duties to the secretary of state; a bill to take the census.

Isaac Van Zandt, charge to the United States, was at Houston.

The Galveston Civilian says a bill is before congress to suspend the issue of exchequer bills, and its passage is regarded as certain.

The message of President Anson Jones is an able document, written in a vigorous style, and conceived in correct notions of political economy. It recommends the calling in and destroying of all exchequer paper, and a reliance in future solely on a metallic currency to supply the wants of the public and the government; and it justly remarks, no country on earth possesses so distinctly as Texas does, the ability to enter upon the policy of mutual free trade, and it recommends its commencement with such countries as receive the cotton of Texas free from duties.

MELANCHOLY. During the severe snow storm on Friday night, a man by the name of William Hayden, was returning from Cohasset to Hull, across Nantasket Beach, with a horse and wagon. Bewildered and chilled by the storm, he is supposed to have driven his horse into the water, on the flats, near Strawberry Hill; and finding himself in this situation, for some reason or other, disengaged the horse from the vehicle. Being completely overcome by this time, probably, by the cold and wet, he suffered the horse to escape, and unable to go any further himself, fell and perished. The horse came home on Sunday morning, covered with ice and completely exhausted. Search was made immediately for the man, and on Monday he was discovered on the beach, lying upon his face, a short distance from the wagon, with his head towards the shore. From the appearance of the face, the man *appeared to have been weeping*. Mr. Hayden was aged thirty-five years. This is the third instance of persons who have perished in attempting to cross this dangerous beach in the night during a storm.

[Hingham Patriot.

AMERICAN SEAMEN. Complaints are made about the scarcity of American seamen. We are told that of all the seamen in our mercantile marine, not more than one-fourth are Americans; that while the laws require two-thirds of every ship's crew to be Americans, not an American ship has left an American port within the last twenty-five years, with Americans for one-half its crew. And we are told that Britain has more seamen than employment for them in time of peace, in its military or mercantile marine; that France can raise more seamen in a day, than the United States in a month; that the Swedish seamen in American service make an average of one for every vessel; and that the United States, with twenty millions of people, and a commerce only second in the world, and rapidly becoming the first, have not more than ten thousand native seamen. [Newburyport Herald.

ACCIDENT. On Friday morning as a party in a sleigh was proceeding homeward from a ball given at Porter's Hotel, Cambridge, when arriving in Cambridgeport, the horses became frightened and unmanageable, and one of the party, Mr. Mark Bills, jumped out, at the time the horses were at their utmost speed, and was thrown down; his head coming in contact with a stone, fractured his skull very badly. Immediately after, the horses were brought to a stand and the rest of the party rescued from their perilous situations. Mr. Bills is very favorably known as one of the proprietors of the line of Cambridge Omnibuses. Several physicians were in attendance upon him, both from the city and elsewhere, yesterday, but his recovery is very doubtful. [Bee.

CHUMMY'S WIT. A chimney-sweep was examined as a witness in a cause before Lord Ellenborough, who asked him why he did not wash and dress himself when he came into a court of justice. "Dress myself, my lord," said the sweep, "I am dressed as much as your lordship." "How is that?" said the judge. "Why, my lord," replied the witness, "you are in your working clothes, and so am I."

In Richmond, Va., an old gentleman by the name of Fenn, who has been for some time employed at West Hill watchouse, was while engaged in his business, taken with a shuddering, and in a few minutes was a corpse. About the same period, a lad about 12 years of age, the son of Mr. Jas. Pace, was, while engaged at play on Poplar Lawn, taken with a chill and died in the course of an hour.

The Governor of New Hampshire has appointed the 17th of April for the annual Fast in that State.

Statement of Hon. Samuel Hoar,

The Agent of the State of Massachusetts to South Carolina.

Sir—I transmit to you, to be presented to the Governor of the Commonwealth, the following account of my proceedings, in my agency in Charleston, S. C. under the resolves of the Legislature of Massachusetts, of March 24th, 1843, and March 16th, 1844.

I arrived in Charleston about six o'clock on the morning of the 28th of November. In the course of the forenoon of the same day, in pursuance of instructions from His Excellency the Governor, I addressed a letter to the Governor of South Carolina, of which the following is a copy:

'CHARLESTON, 28th Nov. 1844.

Sir:—Your Excellency is already informed of remonstrances made by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, against the arrest and imprisonment of her citizens in South Carolina, against whom the commission of no crime is alleged.—The Legislature of Massachusetts has recently passed a resolve authorising the Governor of the State to appoint an Agent 'for the purpose of collecting and transmitting accurate information respecting the number and the names of citizens of Massachusetts, who have heretofore been, or may be, during the period of the engagement of the Agent, imprisoned without the allegation of any crime.' The agent is also authorised to bring and prosecute one or more suits, in behalf of any citizen that may be so imprisoned, at the expense of Massachusetts, for the purpose of having the legality of such imprisonement tried and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States.

'The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed me an Agent of that State to execute the purposes above mentioned and I arrived in this city this morning for that purpose.

'I do not know that your Excellency will consider it proper in any way to notice this subject, yet propriety seemed to require this communication.

'With great respect
'Your Excellency's obd't servt,
'SAMUEL HOAR.

'His Excellency J. H. HAMMOND,
Governor of South Carolina.'

On the next morning, which was Friday, I called on Mr. Eggleston, the gentleman who had received before me an appointment to this agency by the Governor of Massachusetts, and requested him to introduce me to the Mayor of the city of Charleston. This I did for the purpose of procuring access to the records of orders on sentences to imprisonment of our colored seamen, or other citizens. Mr. Eggleston readily acceded to my request, but observed that, in his opinion, it would be best that he should first see the Mayor and explain to him my purposes, before I should go to his office to be introduced to him. To this I assented, and he left me in his office to await his return. He was absent a considerable time, and on his return he informed me that the Mayor was at Columbia, where the Legislature was in session; that he had been conversing with the gentleman who temporarily discharged the duties of Mayor, and that they both concluded it would be best for me to await the return of the Mayor, before attempting to do anything relating to the business on which I was sent. I accordingly passed the remainder of the time, the Mayor not having returned, awaiting his arrival, till Monday afternoon, without meeting any occurrence worth relating.

On the afternoon of Monday I was informed that Governor Hammond had communicated my letter to the Legislature at Columbia, and that it had raised a great commotion. After conversing some time on the subject I walked out from my lodgings some distance, and on returning, at dark, I met at the hotel where I lodged three gentlemen, standing in the piazza near the door. As soon as I ascended the steps one of them stepped forward and said, 'Is your name Hoar, sir!' I answered yes. He then said, 'I am the sheriff of Charleston District, and I have some business with you, sir.' This he uttered with great warmth and earnestness. He then introduced to me one of the other gentlemen as the acting Mayor of the city and one of the aldermen, and the other as another alderman. I invited them to walk up into a common sitting room of the house.

When seated, the sheriff inquired of me what my business was in Charleston. I answered that I had communicated my business to the Governor of South Carolina, and stated to him in substance what my business was. He then said 'it is suspected that you are an abolitionist, and have come here to accomplish some of their measures. I hesitated a little, doubting whether it would be proper to say whether I was an abolitionist or not, but soon concluded that I would endeavor to remove all pretences of that kind, and informed him that I was no abolitionist, that I had been for many years a member of the colonization society, between whom and the abolitionists there was not much harmony. He then said 'some suspect that this is all a hoax; you have sent no credentials.' This was true. Not having any negotiations with the Governor, I had not thought it necessary to send to him a copy of my commission. I answered that I had supposed the Governor would take my word for the facts I had stated to him, but that I had a commission from the Governor of Massachusetts, which I was willing to exhibit to any one who desired to see it. He desired to see it, and I went to my room, brought and delivered it to him. I am uncertain whether I offered to let him take a copy of it, or whether he first requested permission to take a copy, but I gave permission to have made a copy of the commission and of the resolves of the Legislature, on which it was founded. He then said, 'it is considered a great insult on South Carolina by Massachusetts, to send an agent here on such business. This city is highly incensed. You are in great danger, and you had better leave the city as soon as possible.'—I answered, that I had been sent there by the Government of Massachusetts on lawful business, and that I could not leave the city until I had at least attempted to perform that business. He then produced a letter, which he said he had received from the Attorney General of that State, and read to me a part of it, in which the writer urged the avoidance of a resort to *lynching*, saying that it would disgrace the city, and adding that he did not know on whom he could call with more propriety than on the sheriff to prevent this process. After reading this part of the letter, he said it was unnecessary to read the rest; that he should endeavor, at the hazard of his life, to defend me, but he added, either that he doubted whether he could do it, or that he did not think he could do it. He repeated several times and with great earnestness that the citizens regarded my mission as a great insult from Massachusetts; that they were in a state of great excitement, and that, as a friend, he would advise me, as the only means of safety, to leave the city as soon as possible. I gave him substantially the same answer as above stated, and after one of the Aldermen had offered to give me a receipt for the papers, if I desired it, which I told him was unnecessary, they left me, saying the papers should be returned by nine o'clock the next morning.

On Tuesday morning I waited at my lodgings until about ten o'clock, and not hearing from the Sheriff, I walked out, and soon met him on horseback, coming, as he said, to return my papers. After delivering them to me, he repeated the remarks he had made on the preceding evening, on the danger I incurred by remaining in the city. After stating in strong terms and in an earnest manner the excited state of the city, and my danger, he said, What do you expect? You can never get a verdict, and if you should, the Marshal would need all the troops of the United States to enforce the judgment. I answered, that that was not my business; that my business was, if I could, to procure a judgment. We then separated, and I returned to my lodgings.

In the course of the forenoon four or five gentlemen called on me as friends, professing, and I have no doubt truly, to disapprove of the threatened violence of the citizens, but confirming what the Sheriff had told me respecting the commotion in the city. They informed me of the various plans in agitation for ridding the city of my presence. The mildest and most lenient measure which they mentioned was, that I should be taken, carried on board one of the New York packets, and sent to New York. I told them that if that was the manner in which I was to be disposed of, I should prefer being sent by the Wilmington boat and the land route by which I had come to the city, but that I could not voluntarily leave the city until I had performed the business on which I was sent. Their statements did not materially differ in any thing else, from those made by the Sheriff.

In the evening of the same day, a gentleman to whom I had received a letter of introduction from a friend in Boston, called on me and said that the Sheriff had offered, if I would leave the city, that he would, to use his expression, agree a case, to be submitted to the Circuit Court of the United States first, and then carried to the Supreme Court for final decision. I told him that I would do it; that I had no desire to remain in the city after my business should be accomplished, and the Sheriff having before informed me that he had then no citizen of Massachusetts in his custody, I observed that if we could agree on a statement of facts, it would very much expedite my departure.

I had procured in Boston a number of the names of colored seamen, who had been taken out of Massachusetts vessels at Charleston, and there imprisoned under the law in question, in the name of either of two of whom I felt authorized to commence a suit. It was agreed between my informant and me, that I should meet a number of gentlemen at the Sheriff's office, the next morning at nine o'clock, for the purpose of attempting to make this arrangement. At about nine o'clock the next morning, which was Wednesday, I accordingly went to the Sheriff's office, but found neither the Sheriff nor any other of the gentlemen mentioned there. I was informed by one of the Sheriff's clerks that he had stepped out on some business, but would probably return in a few minutes. I waited probably half or three quarters of an hour, and he not returning, I was about to leave the office, and the clerk said that if I would name an hour when I would be there, he would inform the Sheriff, and he probably would then meet me. I named 12 o'clock, and at that time returning to the office, there found the Sheriff. On stating to him the arrangement which was made on the preceding evening, he said that the gentleman had represented correctly his proposal, but that on further reflection and consultation he must retract the offer; that he might by that course thwart the purposes of the State; and beside, that he had not been long in office, and he did not know that there was any case which would properly present the question to be tried; but however that might be, he could not execute the agreement. At this meeting he informed me that Governor Hammond had given some assurances at Columbia, which removed all personal objections to me, but repeated, in substance, what he had before said of the insult by Massachusetts, in sending any person there on such business, and their determination to rid themselves of me by some means.

On leaving the Sheriff's office I was going to a house more distant from my lodgings than the office. When I had proceeded not more than one or two rods from the door, a man, decently dressed and of middle age, with a cane or a club grasped firmly in his hand, came up to me and said, 'Is your name Hoar?' I answered 'Yes.' He then said, 'You had better be travelling, and the sooner the better for you, I can tell you; if you stay here until to-morrow morning you will feel something you will not like, I'm thinking.' He did not strike, nor offer to strike, but his manner was even more insolent than his language. I made no reply, but walked on to the place for which I had started. On my return by the office, a short time after, I did not see this man. A number of young men were assembled on the opposite corner of the street, by whom I passed without any molestation.

About two or half-past two o'clock on the same day, Dr. Whitredge, to whom I had been introduced by a friend of his in Boston, with whom I had conversed several times, and who, when the excitement first commenced, had said he did not think the citizens would proceed to acts of violence, called on me at my lodgings. This gentleman, not yet an old man, had been in the army during nearly the whole of the late war with England, and for some time after its close; now, as I was informed, at the head of his profession as a physician in the city, and sustaining as high and pure a character as any man in Charleston. I mention his character and standing to show the ground of confidence in him. He requested me to go where we might be by ourselves, and seemed anxious lest we should be overheard. When by ourselves, I observed that he was much agitated. He once or twice attempted to speak, but failed, and averted his face from me. When he did speak, he said that he felt unutterable mortification in making the communication which he felt bound to make to me; that a state of things actually existed which he had not thought possible in Charleston; that he had been round in different parts of the city, and had just then come from the City Council; that my danger was not only great but imminent; that the people were assembled and assembling in groups; that nothing seemed wanting but some one to say 'Now is your time!' to bring on the attack; that he thought it probable, should I start soon, that I might get safely out of the city. He informed me where I could procure a carriage, and go to his plantation, about twenty miles from the city, where his family then were, where he said I should be hospitably received, and where I might remain until I could fix on further measures. He said that the roads were muddy: that I could not arrive at his house before dark, and mentioned a tavern where he thought I might lodge in safety that night, and proceed on my journey in the morning. He added, that if I desired it, he would accompany me. It occurred to me, that my daughter, who had accompanied me, though in the same house, was fortunately lodged in a room quite remote from mine, and in the vicinity of a number of women; that no odium had been excited toward her, and that she probably would be as safe as the other women in the house. After a moment's reflection, I answered Dr. Whitredge, that if I should then leave the city, I could not afterward return to it; that to return after thus leaving it, would place me in a worse situation than was the present; that I should not know where to go from his house; for, should I run away from duty, I should be ashamed to return to Massachusetts; that I must decline the acceptance of his kind offer, and that whatever might happen, I must abide the event. He did not urge me to change my determination, but, after a little more conversation, left me.

I expected the attack during the following night. One gentleman, unsolicited, assured me that he would make common cause, and take his chance with me. The night passed without any riotous proceeding about the house. I did not then know what prevented the outbreak, but afterward understood that it was by the spread of the information that the conductors of the affair had resolved on the milder measure of removing me to the boat.

On Thursday I told a friend, with whom I often conversed, of the assault on me near the Sheriff's office; and described to him, as well I could, the person of the assailant. He told me he believed the assailant to be one of the Sheriff's officers.

About noon, on Thursday, three men, Mr. Rose, the president of one of the Charleston banks, Mr. Mazyck and Mr. Magrath, the two last lawyers in the city, called at my lodgings. I had not seen either of them before. They told me their names, and said they had come to see if they could induce me to leave the city. I answered them, as I had before answered the sheriff and others, who had made a similar proposal. They entered into an argument to convice me that, as the state of things then was in the city, I ought to depart from it. I answered them as well as I was able, stating the lawful nature of my business, and the necessity I was under of endeavoring to perform it. After perhaps half an hour spent in conversation, Mr. Rose said that a number of gentlemen would call on me about two o'clock, and either *conduct* me or *escort* me to the boat. I am uncertain which expression he used. I told him I was well aware that fighting, on my part, would be foolish; that I should attempt nothing of that kind; that I was too old to run; and that they would find me there, to be disposed of as they should think proper. They said that I should have time to prepare for my departure, as the boat would not leave Charleston till about three o'clock. When they were about to leave the room, I told them I had a daughter with me. Mr. Rose answered, 'It is that which creates or created our embarrassment.' They left me at about one o'clock.

These men used no violent or harsh language. Their style and demeanor were gentlemanly.

But they indicated that their purpose was determined.

My daughter and I then prepared for our departure, and awaited the arrival of those who were to remove me till two o'clock, and till three o'clock, but no one came. I did not then know the reason of this; but learned, before night, that an accident had prevented the arrival of the boat at the usual hour. She did arrive and depart, however, before dark; but I heard nothing more, that day, from my morning visiters.

In the evening of Thursday, the sheriff called on me. I was sitting in a common parlor, where there were several others, and supposing that he had some special business with me, I arose to attend him to some more private apartment. On observing this he said, 'I have no special business with you, I merely called to see you,' or something of that kind. We then sat down and conversed a few minutes on some common subject. He then said 'the city is now quiet, and I am going to leave it in the morning.' I then related to him the occurrence at the door of his office. 'Oh,' said he, 'an officer of mine witnessed the transaction, immediately informed me of it, and I went out.' He probably might have gone out, but I did not see him. I inquired of the sheriff the name of the man who made the assault. He said it was not best to expose him, and declined giving me his name. He then left me, and I have not since seen him.

On Friday, about noon, Dr. Whitredge called on me and informed me that the keeper of the hotel, where I lodged, had presented to the city government a request that they would take measures to remove me from his house, to preserve it from the impending danger. He had never requested me to leave his house, nor in any way intimated to me such a desire. That he should not wish to have his house subjected to the management of a mob could be easily understood; but why he should apply to the city government to remove me, without mentioning the subject to me, I do not know.

This presented to me a subject of some difficulty. That I could not stay longer in that house was quite certain. I believed that there were two gentlemen, either of whom would receive me into his house, should I request it. But whether I ought to ask it, or even to accept the offer if made, appeared to me by no means certain. Should I enter any private house to reside there, it would be in more danger than the hotel where I was; and that it would expel all the females and children from the house, and subject the owner, should he remain there, to equal danger with myself, seemed to be necessary consequences.

I had not settled this question with myself, or determined what course I should pursue, when a waiter informed me, that some gentlemen wished to see me in the hall below. I went down into the hall and found there Mr. Rose and his associates, surrounded by a considerable number of men in the hall, and an assembly about the door, in the piazza, and on the side of the street. There were a number of carriages, I know not how many, standing by the house. Mr. Rose announced the purpose for which he had come, to conduct me to the boat.

On the preceding evening, a gentleman informed me that a story was in circulation in the city, that I had consented to leave the city. I told him there was not the least foundation in truth for the report. He said he had so understood before, and had told his informant that he did not believe it. I told him that I should prevent any misunderstanding on that point.

As soon as Mr. Rose had mentioned the purpose for which they had come, I mentioned the information I had received, and added that I should put that matter beyond doubt; that I had given no such consent, and that if I left the city, it would be because I *must*, not because I *would*. Mr. Rose answered, if this were so there was a misunderstanding: that he had understood that for the sake of *preserving* the peace of the city, or of *restoring* the peace of the city, I am uncertain which, I had consented to leave it; that *he* or that *they* had no power to order me away; that all they could do was to point out to me, or warn me of, what would follow should I not go. I then repeated to him with precision the language I used to him, as stated above, viz., that I was well aware that fighting on my part would be foolish; that I should attempt nothing of that kind; that I was too old to run, and that they would therefore find me there, to be disposed of as they should think proper. This was the only language I had used, from which such an inference could be drawn. He did not deny, that I had stated the conversation correctly, nor did he say that I used any other expression which had led him to his conclusion, but said he did understand that I had consented to leave the city.

As soon as he had done speaking, or before, Mr. Eggleston, who had been appointed to this agency before me, and was standing between Mr. Rose and me, addressed me, saying, I ought then to go; that it was impossible for me to remain longer in the city; that I had done all that I could, with many more remarks of a similar purport. Mr. Chadwick, one of the gentlemen to whom I carried letters from Boston, followed Mr. Eggleston with remarks of similar import.

It seemed, then, that there was but one question for me to settle, which was, whether I should walk to a carriage, or be dragged to it. Unless I disregarded the statements of friends as well as foes, and also the preparation which I then saw about me, this, I must conclude, was the only alternative. I could perceive no use to any State, cause or person, in choosing the latter, and I then, and for the first time, said that I would go. I stepped to the bar a few feet from me, settled a small bill for board, which remained unpaid; one of the men present pointed out the carriage into which I was to enter; my daughter was called down stairs, we entered the carriage, and a moment after, either the man who pointed out the carriage, or some one else in the crowd, ordered the driver to drive on. We proceeded to the boat without any tumult or farther abuse.

After arriving at the boat, a gentleman from Philadelphia, who witnessed the transaction, offered to point out to me a man, whose name he said was Vincent, and who he said he believed had some agency in the management of the line of boats between Charleston and Wilmington, whom he heard in the crowd announce himself as a leader of a tar and feather gang, to have been called to the service of the city on the occasion.

I did not then and do not now suppose that the company who visited me on Tuesday noon, or the assembly at the hotel on Friday, intended to employ tar and feathers, brick bats, clubs, or any other violence, dangerous to lives or limbs. Indeed, nearly all danger of any thing more than the indignity of the application of so much force as should be necessary to place me in the boat, had passed over when the managers of the affair had finally resolved on this mode of removing me.

This, sir, I believe is as exact a narative of the material facts in this case, as I am able to give. In relating the several conversations which I had with different persons, I may not, and probably have not, always used their precise words. It would not have been easy to have recorded the transactions as they passed, and I have written this account since I returned to Massachusetts. I believe, however, that I have stated all the material facts substantially as they occurred

It would be improper for me, in this report, to make many remarks on the relation which now exists between the several States of the Union, especially between Massachusetts and South Carolina. This report of facts, submitted for the use of his Excellency the Governor, would be an improper place for commentary. Besides, I may well be suspected of entertaining some feelings towards the latter State, which were there no other reason, would deprive remarks of mine of a claim to much regard.

Some questions, however, of a grave character force themselves on the mind. Has the constitution of the United States the least practical validity or binding force in South Carolina, excepting where she thinks its operation favorable to her! She prohibits the trial of an action in the tribunals established under the constitution for determining such cases, in which a citizen of Massachusetts complains that a citizen of South Carolina has done him an injury; saying that she has herself already tried that cause and decided against the plaintiff. She prohibits, not only by her mobs, but by her Legislature, the residence of a free white citizen of Massachusetts within the limits of South Carolina, whenever she thinks his presence there inconsistent with her policy. Are the other States of the Union to be regarded as the conquered provinces of South Carolina?

But, I forbear. Those who are more competent than I am will consider these questions, and others growing out of them, and I trust, correctly decide them.

Respectfully submitted,
SAMUEL HOAR.

December 20, 1844.
JOHN G. PALFREY, D. D., LL. D.
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

BANK NOTE TABLE.

☞ The bills of all the Banks in the New England States which are in good credit, are received *at par on deposite* by the following Banks, viz:—Atlantic, Boston, Eagle, Freemans', Globe, Mechanics' Hamilton, Market, Merchants', North, State, Suffolk Shoe and Leather D